

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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AND NEW—As former ministers Shimon Peres and Yigal Alon look on, the new Israeli Cabinet congratulate each other in the Knesset. From left: Minister Simcha Erlich, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Ussielin, partly hidden by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (back to camera).

## Ported Assassination Try s Status Still Unknown; Uganda Purge Reported

June 21 (AP)—The assassination attempt on Idi Amin's body today but officials declined to say whether Amin was killed. The report came from a source who said he had seen the body of the late Ugandan leader. The source said that Amin was killed by a group of soldiers who were loyal to him. The source also said that the soldiers had been ordered to kill Amin by a group of officers who were loyal to him. The source said that the soldiers had been ordered to kill Amin by a group of officers who were loyal to him. The source said that the soldiers had been ordered to kill Amin by a group of officers who were loyal to him.

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## Begin Rule Is Installed In Israel

### Leader Accepts Carter Invitation

JERUSALEM, June 21 (AP)—Likud Prime Minister Menachem Begin formally took over Israel's leadership from Yitzhak Rabin today and announced that he would visit Washington for talks with President Carter on July 19. At a brief ceremony in Mr. Begin's office, Mr. Begin said that he had received a warm and friendly invitation from President Carter. "I want to thank President Carter on the warm invitation," he said, "which I obviously accept," Mr. Begin said.

In Washington, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Begin would make an official working visit from July 19 to 20. He said that Mr. Carter "does indeed look forward" to meeting Mr. Begin and had noted the new Prime Minister's "personal expression of his desire for peace."

Emphasizing that Mr. Carter remained firmly convinced that the search for a secure and lasting Middle East peace should be "vigorously pursued," Mr. Powell said that the President would be "in a better position to know how to proceed" with his own settlement efforts after meeting with Mr. Begin.

Mr. Powell said that Mr. Carter's invitation to Mr. Begin was made in a congratulatory message on Mr. Begin's elevation to the prime ministership.

Mr. Begin thanked former Prime Minister Rabin for the smooth transition of power, which he said "gives expression to the democratic feeling of our people."

Mr. Begin and his Cabinet of businessmen, religious leaders and former generals began moving into offices vacated by Mr. Rabin's outgoing Labor government. The advent of the conservative Likud government was the most radical change since the country was founded in 1948. Labor had been in office continuously until today.

Mr. Begin, 63, a former guerrilla commander who spent 29 years in the political wilderness until Likud's upset election victory on May 17, was sworn in just after midnight yesterday, having won a 53-53 vote of confidence in the Knesset (parliament).

He faced another major election challenge today in voting for the leadership of the Histadrut, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## ILO Chief Urges U.S. Not to Quit Labor Grouping

GENEVA, June 21 (UPI)—The director-general of the International Labor Organization appealed today to the United States to stay in the organization, saying that "sometimes we say pleasant things, but we are always sincere."

The director-general, Francis Blanchard, was addressing the annual assembly of the 138-nation organization, which has been meeting here under a threat by Washington to withdraw in November unless the ILO ended involvement in extraneous political issues.

His appeal followed a major U.S. defeat last night. The assembly refused to allow Arab charges against Israel of racial discrimination and violations of trade union rights in the occupied territories to be channelled into procedures that would mute their political repercussions.

Urban renewal is transforming the ghettos. In the new schools, teachers are trying to break the vicious cycle of inferiority feelings and apathy, which has led Buraku children into crime, drugs and prostitution.

There are up to 3 million Burakumin in Japan, living in about 6,000 rural and urban enclaves, according to government officials. Sanjo, an area of Kyoto, has been a Buraku ghetto for at least 500 years. Public housing projects stand alongside rows of huts and rusting tin shacks. Glimpsed through open doors, they are clean but cramped and shabby quarters.

Of the 400 families in Sanjo, more than half have moved to low-rent apartments. The redevelopment remains inside the Buraku neighborhood, an interim step, community leaders say, to raise living standards and prepare the Burakumin for entry into the mainstream.

It will take time. Outsiders use the new, subsidized community bathhouse in Sanjo—in the pre-dawn hours when they cannot be seen and do not have to share the water with the Burakumin.

Once condemned as intellectually dull, the outcasts are demonstrating that their disadvantages are environmental rather than genetic in origin. In Sanjo, the children study at a school where the disciplined quietness of a 100,000 center. In 1962, only 30 per cent of Buraku children went to high school. By 1975, the figure was up to 74 per cent—still well short of the national average of 93 per cent.

Near the children's building, a group of elderly women lunch in a pleasant welfare center. "This is heaven," a 71-year-old grandmother said. "It's the result of our movement."

"We take care of the old people because they have suffered the most," organizer Akio Komai said. "We take special care of the children because they are the future."

The Burakumin originated out



ALLIES REMEMBER—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and two unidentified superior Soviet officers laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier during ceremonies yesterday at the Arch of Triumph in Paris.

## Trades Frank Criticisms With Giscard Brezhnev Calls Arms Cuts Urgent

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 21 (UPI)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said today that an end to the arms race was "the most burning problem and most important task" for world leaders.

As Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, arrived in Moscow to begin the search for a "framework" SALT-2 agreement along the lines discussed last month in Geneva, Mr. Brezhnev used his first presence in the West in three years to urge new steps toward arms reductions.

In a toast at the Elysee Palace following his second day of talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Brezhnev said that nuclear proliferation and development of "new types of massive systems of destruction" made the problem urgent.

"The road toward general and complete disarmament is still a long one to travel," he said in the toast, "but we must continue our progression toward that objective." He said that the Soviet Union would do all that was necessary to limit the arms race.

Negative Aspects Tonight's toast was the principal message of Mr. Brezhnev's three-day visit here, and it was clear that it was designed to take away attention from some of the negative aspects of the visit.

Earlier today, he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had exchanged frank criticisms of each other's policies. Mr. Brezhnev later said that "sometimes we say pleasant things, but we are always sincere."

Protest demonstrations continued today. About 100 young rightist demonstrators shouting "Brezhnev go home" on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées were routed tonight by riot troops after the demonstrators burned at least a dozen of the Soviet flags draped along the broad thoroughfare.

On his arrival in Moscow today, Mr. Warnke said he was "encouraged" at the prospects for agreement on a framework for negotiation of a SALT-2 accord. "The two sides are beginning to come to some kind of a general understanding," he said. The French and Soviet Presi-

dents engaged in some sharp sparring today concerning their differences. Mr. Brezhnev, according to Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, criticized France's closer relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, and also changes in French military strategy under the present government.

Mr. Brezhnev's criticisms, and his belatedly scheduled call on Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac today, showed a certain Soviet nostalgia for Gaullism, Mr.

Brezhnev at one point today criticized the new French "forward" military strategy, and asked, "This forward strategy of yours—it is a forward strategy against whom?"

The new French strategy was spelled out most recently Saturday by Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who said that the French nuclear forces would be used not only to defend France, but also the approaches to France, which means its neighbors and allies. "This is the closest France has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Thousands May Get New Routing Air Travelers' Plans Unsure At U.S.-British Pact Deadline

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Thousands of air travelers were faced with uncertainty tonight as negotiators approached a deadline in talks to prevent a shutdown of most flights between the United States and Britain.

In Washington, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said at midday: "It appears more likely each hour that scheduled air service between the United States and Great Britain will end at midnight tonight."

"The responsibility for this unfortunate action, if it occurs, rests with the British government," Mr. Adams asserted.

Mr. Adams was adamant, in ruling out an extension of the 31-year-old U.S.-British aviation-cooperation pact to permit a continuation of flights and negotiations.

"Philosophical differences are very deep and if we cannot achieve an agreement, then we would be flying without any treaty rights," he said. "We would be subject to individual potential harassment on both sides because the rules would not be established."

Year of Talks British spokesmen have said the deadline could be extended. But a U.S. official here in London said there was little point since a

full year of negotiations had not resolved basic differences.

Prime Minister James Callaghan was more optimistic. As last-minute negotiations got under way here, he told the House of Commons that agreement was near.

But earlier a U.S. official here said that a breach of service was "a real possibility."

The main problem involved Britain's complaints that it has been getting only one-third of the \$30-million annual commercial air business between the two countries. The United States claimed that British proposals for a bigger slice of the business would inhibit free enterprise.

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, the two main U.S. carriers, and the state-owned British Airways were preparing to launch a service of transatlantic routes via points in Canada and Europe. They started deploying personnel for contingency operations that could add at least three hours to transatlantic flight times and cost the airlines dearly in higher operating expenses.

Charter flights, which account for a third of the traffic, would not be affected, nor would flights by other airlines including Air India, Iranair and El Al, but they had few seats open.

The Russians, on the other hand, in drafting their agenda proposal, merely lifted wording from the Helsinki "final act" signed by 35 European and North American leaders. They would group together a review, new proposals and future development of détente, leading the West to believe that their plan is designed to block all but a cursory review of implementation.

Supporting Speeches This view has been reinforced by several speeches by East European delegates in the first four days here, speeches obviously presenting the Soviet position.

For example, the Czechoslovak delegate told the conference yesterday that a full exchange of views on implementation is "probably not possible" unless it is done in the context of improving East-West relations and stabilizing European security.

The Soviet emphasis, according to Western diplomats, is on looking ahead and spending as little time as possible on reviewing what has or has not been done since the Helsinki accord was signed three years ago.

"For us, a full exchange of views on implementation is the absolute bottom line," a Western diplomat said.

The nine neutral and nonaligned nations at the conference are drafting what they hope will be a compromise agenda proposal.

Common Market Invites Comecon To Sept. Talks

LUXEMBOURG, June 21 (UPI)—European Common Market foreign ministers today invited Comecon, the Soviet-dominated Eastern European trading bloc, to begin talks in September.

The ministers approved the text of a letter to Polish Vice-Premier Kazimierz Olszewski, who is chairman of Comecon, at a one-day meeting dealing with external community affairs.

A spokesman said the letter reminded the Comecon countries, which do not recognize the European Economic Community, that the Executive Commission, the EEC's day-to-day steering body, is fully authorized to hold trade discussions with third parties.

Today's letter is the result of correspondence begun late in 1973 by Comecon.

## Belgrade Talks Hit Deadlock

### Informal Sessions Replace Plenary

BELGRADE, June 21 (AP)—The conference on European détente reached an apparent deadlock today, unable to bridge the wide gap between the Soviet and U.S. approaches to reviewing the Helsinki accords.

After some slight movement in the opening days, the 35-nation meeting bogged down over rival proposals for an agenda for the main Helsinki-review meeting, tentatively scheduled to be held here in the fall.

Yuri Vorontsov, the chief Soviet delegate, rejected a Finnish proposal to move on to other business to keep the conference going. He said he saw no obstacle to adoption of the Soviet plan, informants reported from the closed session.

Britain, Norway and Switzerland supported the Finnish plan to move on to a discussion of the organization of the main meeting and go back to the agenda later. But the Soviet Union opposed this, and everything must be approved by consensus.

Shift in Schedule With the conference stuck on the agenda issue, Bulgaria called for the cancellation of this afternoon's plenary session to permit the convening of informal meetings. This was done, but Switzerland and Sweden opposed calling off tomorrow afternoon's plenary session also, as suggested by Bulgaria.

Several Western diplomats described the Soviet stance as "extremely hard-line" and speculated whether it was an attempt to stall the conference in the hope of wearing down European and U.S. resistance.

The Western proposal, drafted by the nine countries of the European Economic Community and co-sponsored by the United States, is aimed at providing a full review of implementation of the Helsinki accords and is thus intended to give a thorough airing of human rights policies in Communist Eastern Europe.

Under the Western plan, the agenda here would be divided into three separate items for review, new proposals for improving East-West relations and European security and further meetings after Belgrade.

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## Japanese 'Outcasts' Fighting Prejudice Of Centuries

By John Saar

KYOTO, Japan, June 21 (UPI)—The tragedy was rooted in a historic evil and the darker side of modern life in this city. Michio Nakamura, 31 and a factory worker, stood trial for killing her lover of six years after he refused to marry her. The dead man's family had forced him to end the romance because Miss Nakamura is one of Kyoto's 25,000 "outcasts."

The "Burakumin" or "village people" are physically and culturally indistinguishable from other Japanese. Yet for centuries they have been stigmatized and segregated as a genetically flawed race, subhumans, not fit to mix or marry in respectable society.

In a celebrated 19th-century murder trial, the judge said he could not have a man executed for killing a "Buraku" without first killing six more Buraku put to death. The life of an "ordinary" Japanese was worth seven Buraku, the judge explained.

The Nakamura case earlier this year proved that the prejudice is still deeply held. But

the verdict showed that a militant Buraku civil rights movement is gradually breaking down the invisible barriers.

The judge threw out the murder charge against Miss Nakamura and freed her with a two-year suspended sentence for manslaughter. The killing, the judge ruled, occurred against a background of discrimination for which the whole nation bore responsibility.

"This system is a disgrace to us all," said Eiichi Watanabe, deputy director of the government's Buraku aid program. "We must end it and achieve equality and freedom for everybody."

Since 1969, more than \$2 billion in public funds has been pumped into the Buraku slums. More important, however, is the outburst of Buraku anger that forced the pace of change.

The outcasts used to suffer silently and hope for assimilation. Now they demand equality on their terms with a stridency that has intimidated the Japanese media and local authorities.

Urban renewal is transforming the ghettos. In the new schools, teachers are trying to break the vicious cycle of inferiority feelings and apathy, which has led Buraku children into crime, drugs and prostitution.

There are up to 3 million Burakumin in Japan, living in about 6,000 rural and urban enclaves, according to government officials. Sanjo, an area of Kyoto, has been a Buraku ghetto for at least 500 years. Public housing projects stand alongside rows of huts and rusting tin shacks. Glimpsed through open doors, they are clean but cramped and shabby quarters.

Of the 400 families in Sanjo, more than half have moved to low-rent apartments. The redevelopment remains inside the Buraku neighborhood, an interim step, community leaders say, to raise living standards and prepare the Burakumin for entry into the mainstream.

It will take time. Outsiders use the new, subsidized community bathhouse in Sanjo—in the pre-dawn hours when they cannot be seen and do not have to share the water with the Burakumin.

Once condemned as intellectually dull, the outcasts are demonstrating that their disadvantages are environmental rather than genetic in origin. In Sanjo, the children study at a school where the disciplined quietness of a 100,000 center. In 1962, only 30 per cent of Buraku children went to high school. By 1975, the figure was up to 74 per cent—still well short of the national average of 93 per cent.

Near the children's building, a group of elderly women lunch in a pleasant welfare center. "This is heaven," a 71-year-old grandmother said. "It's the result of our movement."

"We take care of the old people because they have suffered the most," organizer Akio Komai said. "We take special care of the children because they are the future."

The Burakumin originated out



## 80,000 on 3-Day Walkout

## Italian Doctors Begin Strike To Protest Parts of Reform

ROME, June 21 (UPI)—An estimated 80,000 doctors began a three-day strike today, halting routine medical work in all of Italy's hospitals, clinics and health insurance agencies.

Spokesmen for the strikers said emergency cases would receive medical care during the strike.

The doctors are protesting some features of an impending reform that would replace the existing maze of health insurance agencies with a public health service. They said the reform would turn doctors from free practitioners into bureaucrats.

Italy's three major labor confederations denounced the doctors' strike as selfish. Hospital nurses and orderlies refused to join the stoppage.

## Protest in Sicily

In Sicily, a 24-hour general strike brought the town of Gela to a standstill. The walkout was called to protest the announced firing of 1,800 workers by companies doing contract work at the local refinery.

In northern Italy, 200 chemical industry workers, protesting the

layoff of 97 of their colleagues, held up traffic for an hour on the bridge linking Venice to the mainland.

A 34-hour movie-industry strike for larger government subsidies halted filming and closed cinemas throughout the country.

## Japan Air Lines Strike

TOKYO, June 21 (AP)—Japan Air Lines flight engineers and stewardesses called a strike affecting 49 of JAL's 104 domestic flights and five of its 20 international flights today.

Airline officials said the strike would affect 9,000 persons with reservations on domestic flights and 648 on international flights.

The strikers are demanding summer bonuses equivalent to 2.7 months' pay, improved working conditions and safety measures in bulk transportation of cattle.

A spokesman said the unions would strike again tomorrow if negotiations with management today ended unsatisfactorily.

## Lufthansa Offer Accepted

HAMBURG, June 21 (UPI)—Lufthansa air crews have accepted a pay offer for a strike, the West German office workers' union announced today.

It said 83 per cent of pilots, flight engineers, stewards and stewardesses voted to accept an offer by the airline to raise pay by between 5.3 and 6.8 per cent and give annual vacation bonuses of 200 deutsche marks (about \$85).

## Lisbon Trash Piles Up

LISBON, June 21 (UPI)—A weeklong strike by garbage collectors has left 3,000 tons of trash in Lisbon, a sanitation department spokesman said today.

City officials have warned the population that "the risks to public health are growing" and have urged people to burn their garbage.

The police and army have refused the city permission to use their vehicles for garbage collection, forcing the city to rent trucks for the purpose. Bonfires of garbage dot Lisbon's streets.

The end of the strike for higher wages "is still not in sight," a spokesman said.

## WEU Head Named

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters)—The Western European Union yesterday elected former West German Defense Minister Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, 64, as its president. He replaces Edmond Nester of France, a Gaullist deputy who was WEU president for three years.



ANY LITTLE BIT HELPS—A young man sprays disinfectant over a rising pile of garbage which has accumulated in a Lisbon street during the current garbage men's strike.

## Owners, Doctor Found Responsible

## Italy Jails 5 in Deaths at 'Cancer Factory'

TURIN, June 21 (Reuters)—Five men were jailed here yesterday after being convicted of manslaughter in the deaths of 13 workers at a so-called "cancer factory" in Piedmont.

Two of the owners of the factory, the IPCA dyes plant at Cirie, were sentenced to six years in jail. A third owner received a three-year term, the general manager got four years, and the factory doctor was sentenced to 4 1/2 years.

In the last 20 years, 132 workers at the plant have died from confirmed or suspected cancer of the bladder, and five now have the disease.

The families of 13 workers brought the case to court. Nine other families withdrew from the case in return for compensation from the company ranging from 2.5 million lire (\$2,822) to 11 million lire (\$12,415).

Witnesses told the court that workers at the factory frequently fainted while on duty and were revived by being taken to a field where buckets of water were thrown on them.

Many complained of blood in their urine, but the factory doctor told them only that they should "drink less and smoke less," witnesses said.

## Two Toxic Substances

The workers frequently protested to the company about the toxic substances they were working with but were told that changing to safer processes

would financially ruin the firm and leave them jobless, according to testimony.

The prosecution maintained that two substances used at the plant, betanaphthylamine and benzidine, were known to cause bladder cancer and should have been used in closed machinery rather than exposed to the air as they were at the IPCA plant.

The court found the five defendants—factory owners Se-

reno, Alfredo and Silvio Ghisetti, general manager Paolo Rodano and Dr. Giovanni Mussa—responsible for the deaths of 13 workers and for serious physical harm to four others.

The two-month trial made legal history by being the first in Italy in which a trade union, the chemical workers' union, was allowed to take civil action along with the principal plaintiffs.

## After Washington Refusal

## U.K. Rejects Rhodesian Bid to Inspect Border

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, June 21—Britain will reject a Rhodesian invitation that it send a mission to investigate Mozambique's charges of an invasion across its border by Rhodesian troops, the Foreign Office said today.

The United States rejected a similar invitation yesterday.

"The latest incursion into Mozambique territory was one of a series of incursions and it would not be appropriate to single this one out for special attention," a spokesman said. "It was one of a number of continuing incursions into Mozambique and this latest one is going to be discussed by the United Nations Security Council."

The spokesman said that the invitation was received through the Rhodesian diplomatic repre-

sentative in South Africa. "Our reply will be 'no,'" he said.

The latest alleged "incursion" by Rhodesian troops occurred last week. President Samora Machel of Mozambique called for an urgent Security Council meeting to discuss what he charged was "open aggression and actions which assume the proportions of an invasion."

## Border Battle

He charged that Rhodesian troops had crossed the border and fought a five-day battle in the Espungabera area of Mozambique, close to the border. Rhodesia denied the charge, and said it was a "blatant lie."

Meanwhile, Dr. Selwyn Spray, a U.S. missionary who was deported by Rhodesia for allegedly helping black terrorists, arrived in London today and said that torture in Rhodesia was "just routine."

Dr. Spray, of La Grande, Ore., spent 2 1/2 years practicing medicine at Mount Selinda mission, run by the United Church of Christ, in the Chibinga district, an area that has increasingly become a guerrilla target. He said that he had been in contact with a number of "so-called terrorists" operating in the Rhodesian bush.

"I used to talk to them when they came to the mission, and gave them medical advice and drugs," he said. "They all carried arms and were branded terrorists by the government. I would not call them that. They were just young men, many of them students, who were concerned about their country."

## Deportation Order

The government ordered Dr. Spray deported at the end of March, but he said that following a 30-day appeal period he obtained verbal assurance that the order had been lifted.

A week later two guerrillas were shot at the mission by police and the authorities implicated him, he said. "I was taken away and put in solitary confinement for two weeks in the Chibinga jail."

He said that because he was white, he was treated well in jail, given a board to sleep on, and ate regularly. "But the blacks in the prison had to sleep on stone floors and were herded into pens, whereas I had a cell to myself," he said. "They were also tortured frequently."

The authorities wanted to know where the guerrillas were hiding but the blacks didn't know because they were mainly civilians. Torture is just routine in Rhodesia.

"I can safely say that the majority of blacks [in Rhodesia] are behind the guerrillas," Dr. Spray said. "There is a possibility that there could be a civil war out there before too long, not because of the racial oppression but because of the government's regime."

## Going to U.S.

Dr. Spray said that he would fly to New York to talk to U.S. officials and then go to Switzerland to join his wife, Rosina.

In Salisbury, the government pledged to help Britain and the United States seek a constitutional settlement.

President John Vorster, opening a new session of the legislature, said that the white minority government would continue "its tireless efforts to achieve a constitutional settlement" which will not only insure the main-

## Likud Dominates Israeli Cabinet

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, June 21 (UPI)—Israel's coalition cabinet, which Prime Minister Menachem Begin presented to the Knesset (parliament) yesterday, is dominated by members of Mr. Begin's Likud group and bears his personal stamp. The Likud holds 9 of the 13 portfolios so far assigned; three are being held for the Democratic Movement for Change should it wish to join the coalition later.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan

## Fierce Fighting Said to Rock South Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon, June 21 (UPI)—The fiercest fighting of the last month rocked the troubled southeastern border region last night as Christian rightists battled joint Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces with ground-to-ground rockets, artillery, tank and machine-gun fire, according to witnesses today.

At least two persons were killed and 11 wounded in Palestinian and leftist-held villages. No casualty toll was available from the fighting towns.

Christian forces holding the rocky ridge towns of Marjayoun and Kleia, four miles from Israel, swapped fire with Palestinians and leftists in the surrounding towns of Khiam, Beal es-Saqi, Blat, Nabatiyet and Armon, where the leftists have set up a gun position in the ancient crusader castle called Chateau Beaufort.

The shooting erupted at 7 p.m. yesterday and continued until 2 a.m. today.

was Mr. Begin's personal choice. The most controversial of Mr. Begin's appointments, Mr. Dayan is the only minister who is not a member of the Likud coalition.

Mr. Dayan, a Labor defense minister from 1967 until 1973, won a Knesset seat on the Labor list, but now sits as an independent member.

Defection is unusual in Israeli politics and by his defiance of tradition and convention, Mr. Dayan became the maverick of Israeli politics. His appointment caused controversy because many Israelis still blame Mr. Dayan for the early reverses of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. His former brother-in-law, Ezer Weizman, calls Mr. Dayan "a wounded animal" and it is clear that Mr. Dayan welcomes returning to the government. He resigned as defense minister after the war.

Mr. Dayan is against territorial concessions on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. But his innovative mind and pragmatic approach may add flexibility to the Likud's more dogmatic foreign policies.

Mr. Weizman, a former commander of the Israeli Air Force and the man who engineered the Likud's winning election campaign, is the defense minister. Mr. Weizman was a Royal Air Force fighter pilot in World War II and is the nephew of Israel's first president, Chaim Weizmann. He also believes that Israel should retain the West Bank and Gaza, but he believes that if the Likud is frank and honest in its approach to the Arabs in negotiations, it may succeed where the previous Labor governments have failed. The Labor party had ruled Israel since it was founded.

Shimon Peres, the leader of the Likud's main rival, is the finance minister. Unlike Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman, who are Israeli-born, Mr. Peres, who was born in Poland and immigrated to Israel in 1939.

He established the first optical equipment plant in Israel and was deputy mayor of Tel Aviv. His Likud liberal faction was originally opposed to the Dayan appointment but, as is usually the case within the Likud, submitted to the wishes of Mr. Begin.

The National Religious party, which holds 13 Knesset seats (the Likud has 45), is a junior but crucial partner. It holds three cabinet posts: interior, education and religion.

Religious Group

The NRP was a coalition partner with Labor in many previous Israeli governments and the NRP's Josef Burg is back as interior minister—the same post he held in the previous Labor government. It was the NRP that precipitated the crisis that, it now appears, began the Labor party's downward slide into the opposition.

Last year the NRP ministers, with the exception of Mr. Burg, refused to support the Labor government in a vote of confidence that arose over a violation of the Sabbath caused by a ceremony to greet some new U.S. fighter planes.

Retired Gen. Ariel Sharon, a founder of the Likud who broke away to form his own Shomron party, is the new agriculture minister. Gen. Sharon, the hero of the 1973 Suez Canal crossing.

Soviet Military Exercises

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI)—The Soviet military will hold troop exercises involving about 27,000 men in the Carpathian military region between July 11 and 16, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

## Brezhnev Calls Arms Race Most Pressing Global Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

come to saying that it would use nuclear weapons to defend West Germany against an unnamed aggressor.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brought up human rights in the talks today, as had been expected. He pointed out that two of the conditions for détente were a "fundamental respect for human rights and liberties in all countries" and "greater moderation in the ideological competition" between nations.

## Long Defense

Mr. Brezhnev had come prepared to hear some unpleasant things about human rights, and in the opening meeting yesterday made a long defense of the Soviet system, pointing out that the Soviet Union was the only country so far that had written the Helsinki provisions on human rights into a new constitution.

The Soviets appeared to take in stride Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks when he said that France would continue to welcome Soviet dissidents on French soil and that France would press for respect of human rights by all nations during the Belgrade conference.

Mr. Zamyatin said later that "ideological competition" between nations would continue. He pointed out, however, that Moscow believed the United States had gone too far and had turned the competition into "ideological warfare."

Mr. Brezhnev laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on his arrival in Paris today, after spending the first 28 hours of his visit at nearby

Rambouillet. The streets were lined with police and light crowds along his route from the Arch of Triumph to the Soviet Embassy, the Elysee City Hall and the Elysee Palace.

He met tonight for only 20 minutes with Mr. Chirac, the visit being hastily arranged yesterday after Mr. Brezhnev told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that he wanted to call on the mayor of Paris.

There will be no meeting with French Communist party leader Georges Marchais. Speaking on the radio today, Mr. Marchais said pointedly, "There is no point in having such a meeting when the conditions for a useful meeting don't exist. But I certainly hope that his meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing improves relations between our two countries."

## Brezhnev Looks Gift French Car In the Paint Job

RAMBOUILLET, France, June 21 (UPI)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was less than pleased when French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing gave him two cars painted green, French officials said today.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presented the Soviet leader, an automobile enthusiast, a wild game hunter, with two green cars—a Matra Bagheera sports car and a Matra Rancho field car.

But Mr. Brezhnev made it plain that this was one green car too many. He wanted the Rancho in blue, and the French are complying. The car is being repainted.

## Carter Picks Arms Aide

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—President Carter today picked John Newhouse, a counselor at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to be the agency's assistant director.

and one of the best field commanders in the Israeli Air Force, is the only minister who is not a member of the Likud coalition.

Other Cabinet members include: Minister of Defense, Ariel Sharon (Likud); Minister of Education, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Health, David Levi (Likud); Minister of Agriculture, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Finance, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Interior, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Justice, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Labor, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Transport, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Defense, Ariel Sharon (Likud); Minister of Education, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Health, David Levi (Likud); Minister of Agriculture, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Finance, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Interior, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Justice, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Labor, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Transport, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Defense, Ariel Sharon (Likud); Minister of Education, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Health, David Levi (Likud); Minister of Agriculture, Shimon Peres (Labor); Minister of Finance, Shimon Peres (Labor); 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## F-14 Funds to Be Cut

## Navy Pressured to Retain F-18 Program

Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Navy, under powerful pressure from House Speaker O'Neill Jr., has kept alive a plan to develop a new fighter plane program it had to drop.

But Rep. O'Neill and both senators from Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy, a Democrat, and Edward Brooke, a Republican, put strong pressure on the White House and the Pentagon to keep the program alive.

The plane's engine is produced at a General Electric Co. plant

because of tighter funding constraints placed on the Defense Department by the Carter administration.

But Rep. O'Neill and both senators from Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy, a Democrat, and Edward Brooke, a Republican, put strong pressure on the White House and the Pentagon to keep the program alive.

The plane's engine is produced at a General Electric Co. plant

in Lynn, Mass. Aerospace industry sources said that the production of the F-18, which some Navy officials have never been enthusiastic about, would mean 5,000 to 6,000 jobs in the Lynn area.

## F-14 Would Lose Funds

Pentagon and congressional sources made it plain that the Navy's decision to retain the F-18 program would sharply reduce the funds for another plane, the F-14, a fighter preferred by most Navy aviators. The F-14, which is produced by the Grumman Aerospace Corp. of Bethpage, N.Y., is a sleek, expensive, long-range air defense interceptor for the fleet, and is considered one of the Navy's best fighters.

In recent years, overall estimates for the development and construction of 800 F-18s, however, have climbed from \$12.3 billion to \$14.5 billion.

Asked about his pressure on the Pentagon on the F-18, Rep. O'Neill said yesterday through an aide: "I worked with the New England delegation on it. I made some phone calls. I'm doing my job representing my people."

Rep. O'Neill, one of the most influential men in Congress, has spoken to President Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Navy Secretary Graham Claytor recently about the F-18.

## A Rough Time

"It's insidious the way the F-14 has been given a rough time by F-18 supporters," said Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., who is on the House Armed Services Committee. "It really hurts. It's conceivable that jobs will be lost on Long Island because of decisions like this, irrational decisions that have to do with politics in the Pentagon and Congress."

Rep. Downey cited the decision announced last Friday, by House and Senate armed services committees, to authorize only 40 F-14s for the 1978 fiscal year, and "advance procurement" for 38 F-14s in the 1979 fiscal year.

Although the Pentagon and many congressmen had sought more F-14s—the Navy had urged funds for 44 of the fighters in the 1978 fiscal year and 60 the next year—the pressures by Rep. O'Neill and others for the F-18 have resulted in an effective tradeoff and a reduction of F-14 authorization funds. Among the congressional spearheading production of the F-18 are Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., whose Los Angeles constituency includes many workers for the Northrop Corp., and Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Ill., representing three towns in St. Louis County, the home of the McDonnell Douglas Corp. Northrop and McDonnell Douglas have teamed to build the F-18.

The new policy goes into effect this year with returns filed on 1976 income.

Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said the White House endorsed the action and noted that "it helps to allay any concerns in the public about the President's payment of taxes."

The decision apparently originated with the IRS, and the policy could be modified or ended at any time. Therefore it is unknown whether the policy will affect future administrations.

Mr. Levine said that the basic purpose of IRS audits is to verify that the information on a tax return is correct and that the return shows the correct tax liability.

He said that the new policy's existence was being announced because President Carter and Vice-President Mondale had waived their right to confidentiality regarding the auditing of their tax returns.

It was learned earlier this month that Mr. Carter's return for 1975 was being audited. At that time, White House spokesmen first said that the President had requested the audit, but later they said the audit was initiated by the IRS.

About the same time Mr. Mondale's office said the Vice-President's tax return for 1976 was being audited, and that the IRS had asked for additional information to support the return.

Mr. Mondale's spokesman, Al Eisele, said the results of the audit and the Vice-President's returns would be made public.

Sources indicated that the audit apparently found no irregularities and no additional taxes were due.

## Slaying Probers

## Name New Aide,

## Adopt Gag Rule

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—The House Assassinations Committee appointed a former government prosecutor as its new chief counsel yesterday and then imposed a gag rule on its investigations into the murders of President John Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The new counsel, Robert Blakey, 41, currently director of the Cornell Institute on Organized Crime, vowed to make the news blackout stick and said he hoped the press would simply go away until the investigations are completed.

"The purpose of this news conference is to announce there will not be any more news conferences," Mr. Blakey told newsmen after the committee chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, announced his appointment.

Known as a hard-line expert on criminal law, Mr. Blakey served as a special attorney in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department from 1960 to 1964.

Later, as a special consultant to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on criminal laws and procedures, he played a major role in drafting Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the section that authorizes government wiretapping and bugging with judicial warrants.

Former chief counsel Richard Sprague quit March 29 after a prolonged dispute with the former committee chairman, Rep. Gonzalez, D-Texas, over the staffing and spending for the inquiry.



BOMBER PROTEST—Washington police carry away a protester of the B-1 bomber project from the White House. About 17 persons were arrested in the demonstration.

## As Proportion of Blacks Rises

## U.S. Army Works to Ease Racial Tensions

By Bernard Weinraub

FORT BRAGG, N.C., June 21 (AP)—The U.S. Army, with a growing proportion of blacks in its ranks, is quietly struggling to blunt racial tensions.

After largely ignoring racial problems in the 1960s, the Army has plunged into a race relations program marked by troop seminars on such topics as "Institutional Racism" and "The Role of the Stereotype," a broad effort to accelerate the promotion of black officers, and a sensitivity to cultural needs of soldiers from minority groups, and a re-evaluation of the job assignments blacks receive.

Blacks have complained that the tasks they were usually given, such as working in motor pools, supply rooms and mess

halls, impeded their chances for promotion.

Beyond this, the Army claims that the growing numbers of black youths in the volunteer service—now 25.1 per cent of the Army, twice the black representation in the population at large—is less a problem created by the military than an indictment of the nation it serves.

"There still is discrimination out there and blacks have a hard time finding jobs," said Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander. "In the Army, some people have suffered. There's no question about it. It's unrealistic to assume problems have disappeared. But there is far less tension now than a decade ago."

There have been no major racial incidents in recent years at Fort Bragg, a mirror of the overall decline of racial conflict in the Army at home and abroad. In 1973, for example, there were 59 "serious incidents" reported to the Department of the Army. Last year, the number fell to six.

"We had a bad period in the country, and some of those things were certainly reflected in the military," said Maj. Gen. Roscoe Robinson Jr., the commander of the division, and one of the highest-ranking black officers in the Army.

"The object is equal opportunity, we're striving for that, and because we have no racial incidents now we can't be lulled into a false sense of security," Gen. Robinson emphasized.

On the other hand, black officers and enlisted men at a typical base, Fort Bragg, the home of the 82d Airborne Division, make it plain that the Army's rooted policy to end racial bias is blurred by lagging promotions, traditional unyielding attitudes toward blacks on the part of some senior sergeants and officers, and the years of tacit discrimination that have soured the mood of black soldiers who entered the Army in the 1950s and 1960s.

"Folks talk about the new, modern Army, but there are still some old, hard-nosed attitudes that don't change," said a black major who asked to remain unidentified. "Black men still get lousy efficiency reports because they're black, they still get jobs that are not exactly career-enhancing, black troops still complain about unfair punishment compared to white troops."

"In order to be competitive you have to do twice as well, have to be a super spade," he said. "I have one son and I tell you, I wouldn't want him to put up with this."

Another officer, however, Capt. Charles Bowers, who grew up in New York City, said: "I don't think the problems have changed, but the Army's perceptions have changed."

Capt. Bowers, a hefty, six-foot paratrooper who joined the Army as an enlisted man 12 years ago, added, "I genuinely think it's better in many ways in the Army for black men than outside. We have rules and regulations that we live by. Hell, there are problems. I've had some. I've had people call me 'nigger' in Washington, D.C. and some other places. There aren't enough blacks in the hierarchy of command."

"But progress is taking place," he said. "I feel a pride. We have a black commanding general in the 82d. We have a black secretary of the Army. That's progress. We still have too many 'firsts' and 'onlys.' Sure, but we're moving ahead."

Several black soldiers here made it clear that their experiences overseas—in Vietnam, Thailand and Germany—left them enraged. The soldiers recounted how they were insulted by German restaurateurs and hotelkeepers, had racial epithets

cast at them by Thai children and treated with disdain by Vietnamese soldiers.

Moreover, several black officers said that social relationships with whites often ended, abruptly, at the close of each work day. "You can be the best of buddies with someone during the day, but forget it when it's night time," said a major. "I've been to parties where a guy I've worked with has even refused to introduce me to his wife."

Of the 15,866 soldiers in the 82d Airborne Division, 26 per cent of the enlisted men are black, together with 9 per cent of the officer corps. In the Army itself, only 6 per cent of the officers are black.

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## FDA Plans to Ban Sedatives Sold in U.S. for Daytime Use

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration intends to ban over-the-counter daytime sedatives, it announced today.

FDA Commissioner Donald Kennedy said such products as Cope, Compos, Miles Nervine, Tranquilin and Quiet World would be affected.

The FDA commissioner said he knew of no evidence that daytime sedatives provide sedation except by causing drowsiness.

Users of these products, he said, risk being drowsy while driving, operating automobiles or other machines.

Mr. Kennedy made the announcement at a hearing conducted by a Senate Small Business Monopoly subcommittee.

He said that, given the risks of drowsiness "and the absence of any demonstrated medical benefit, there seems to be no justification for the continued marketing of these products."

There are roughly 10 major daytime sedatives. Labeling and advertising for the drugs may contain such terms as "calmative," for the relief of "simple nervous tension" or "sedative."

Drug companies make about \$7 million a year on daytime sedatives.

An FDA spokesman said daytime sedatives are chemically similar to nonprescription sleeping aids. "The difference is the way they're promoted," he said.

He said that a person seeking a similar chemical could buy nighttime sleep aids or take cough or cold medicine.

But it would not be labeled and it could not be promoted as a daytime sedative," he said.

The first step in removing daytime sedatives from the market will be the publication of a tentative FDA regulation later this year. After that, hearings will be held to get testimony from the public and industry.

The FDA then plans to publish a final regulation and hopes to remove the drugs from the market about the middle of next year.

Mr. Kennedy said that he had asked the National Cancer Insti-

tute to review an independent study that found that the antihistamine methapyrilene, which is used in sleep aids and other over-the-counter products, is linked to cancer.

Last Tuesday Dr. William Lijinsky of the Frederick Cancer Research Center in Maryland told the subcommittee that his study showed that methapyrilene could be linked in some instances to liver cancer in rats.

Dr. Lijinsky said that methapyrilene could react with nitrates in the stomach to form a cancer-causing agent. He said that 30 per cent of the rats fed a combination of methapyrilene and a nitrate got some form of liver cancer.

Nitrates are used in bacon and some prepackaged sandwich meats.

Mr. Kennedy said that the FDA probably would decide within two months whether to ban drugs containing methapyrilene.

## Saccharin Ban Delayed by FDA

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The proposed federal ban on saccharin will be delayed two months while authorities evaluate new data linking the artificial sweetener with bladder cancer, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday.

FDA spokesman Wayne Pines said that the agency originally had hoped to issue final regulations on saccharin in July or August, but that the date has been pushed into the fall.

The delay comes from extending the comment period on the proposed regulations by up to 60 days to evaluate an unpublished Canadian study that found that men who used artificial sweeteners had up to a 60 per cent higher chance of developing bladder cancer than those who did not.

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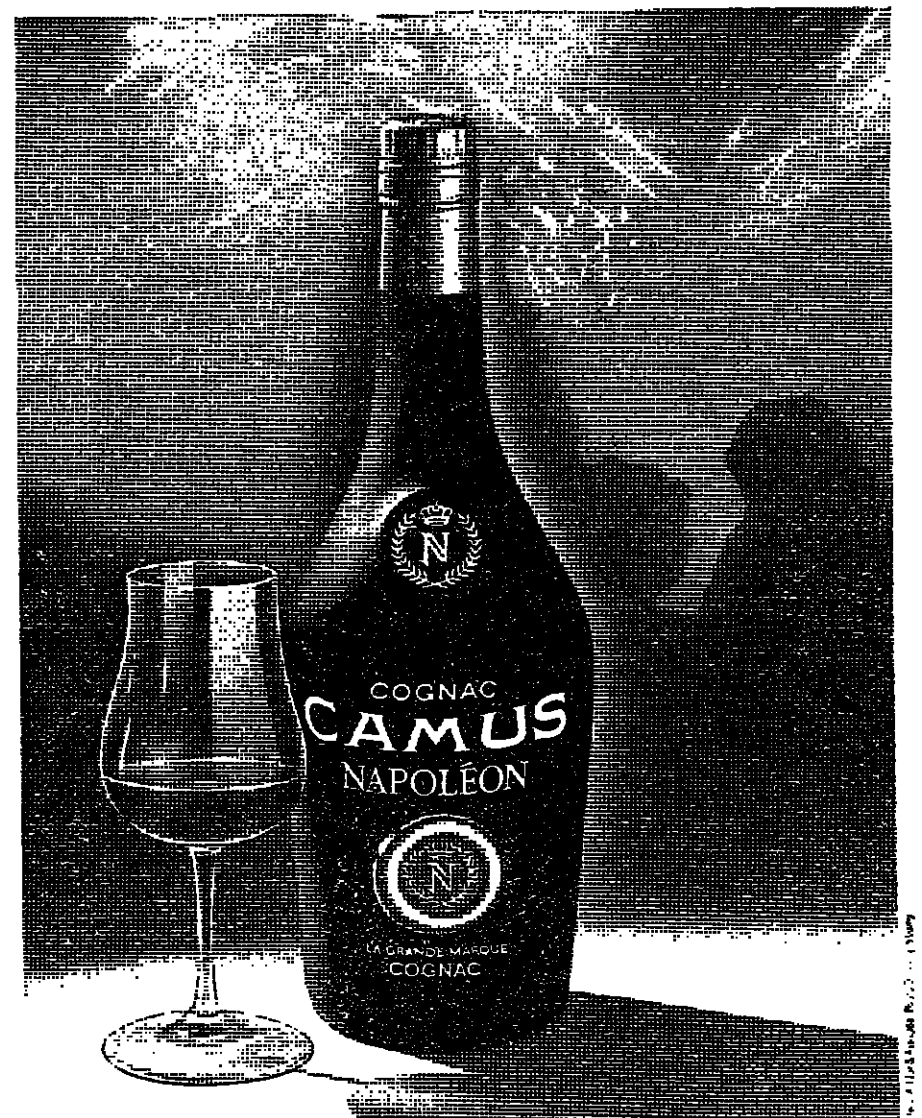
## 16 Feared Dead In C-130 Crash Off Wake Island

HONOLULU, June 21 (AP).—Sixteen military personnel were believed to have died in the crash of a U.S. Navy C-130 plane shortly after it took off from Wake Island Air Force Base early today. A search for survivors was called off because of high wind.

The plane was based at Agaña, Guam, and was flying home when it crashed about a mile off Wake Island. The plane had left late yesterday afternoon and stopped at Wake for refueling and crew rest.

A Navy spokesman said the C-130 carried electronics equipment.

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# Not All Political Parties Are Red in E. Germany

By Mark Brayne

SCHWERIN, East Germany, June 21 (Reuters).—Helmuth Meike is chairman of a Communist collective farm in East Germany and a believer in multi-party democracy.

To a Westerner used to the idea of this country under single-party Communist rule, his profession of faith comes as a surprise. But Mr. Meike, member of the Democratic German Laborers' party (DDP), has reasons for his views.

The DDP is one of four political organizations in East Germany that refuse to be labeled Communist, despite their close ties and repeatedly stated subordination to the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) party (SED).

Like its Liberal Democratic (LDPD) and National Democratic (NDPD) sister parties, it recently held its five-yearly national congress, choosing its medieval capital of agricultural northern Germany. The Christian Democratic party (CDU) follows in the autumn.

A thousand delegates gathered for three days to listen to and, in a few selected cases, make speeches endorsing government and SED policies, pledging eternal allegiance to the SED and venturing the odd criticism of minor day-to-day problems.

It was a fascinating insight into East German internal politics and an indication of the four small parties' resolve to stay alive within a system where, in the opinion of one Communist party member here, "they are a complete anachronism."

Together the four parties have less than 350,000 members in this state of 1.7 million, compared to the SED's 2.1 million, although in the 500-seat Volkskammer (parliament) they have a permanent allocation of 35 seats each.

Only in extreme cases have they been known to vote against policies put forward by the SED, which, with 177 seats for itself and 165 for mass organizations under its wing, is sure of a majority.

**Abortion Ban**  
One instance involved a law lifting a ban on abortions said to have been opposed by the CDU on grounds of religious ethics. In public, decisions are invariably unanimous.

And when it comes to four-yearly elections, the four parties add their support and candidates to the single list put up by the SED-dominated "national front" political umbrella organization usually approved by at least 99 per cent of the electorate.

The DDP, with no political tradition in prewar Germany, was

the last of the four to be founded, in 1948, when the increasingly powerful SED alliance of Social Democrats and Communists had already laid final claim to state power.

But unlike the other three, set up initially as fully independent parties with differing political platforms, the DDP aligned itself from the beginning with the SED in its bid to rally East Germans

of all political leanings to the flag of "Socialist reconstruction." Unlike the DDP, with its limited appeal—according to Mr. Meike, all 92,000 members are involved in agriculture while four in five actually work on the land—the LDPD, CDU and NDPD are more broadly based.

All three now count mainly intellectuals, private craftsmen and traders among their members—and angrily deny Western charges that they are without real influence in the running of the country.

"This fairy tale is almost as old as our party," LDPD chairman Manfred Gerlach said. "Our 12th party congress will again convincingly demonstrate that the LDPD is a great and independent party which has committed itself to Socialism."

## Obituaries

### Geraldine Brooks, 52, a Star Of Theater, Films, Television

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Geraldine Brooks, the actress, died Sunday night of cancer at the Central Suffolk Hospital in Riverhead, N.Y. Miss Brooks, 52, wife of the writer Budd Schulberg, worked in films, the theater and television.

In her last Broadway appearance, in January, she starred in Jules Feiffer's revue, "Hold Me," Clive Barnes, writing in The New York Times, reported then, "Geraldine Brooks plays everything from juvenile to sage with savvy." This was only natural, for she had been born into the theater and had, indeed, played nearly everything.

Miss Brooks was the daughter of the late James Strock, president of the Brooks Costume Co., and Elvira Strock, the designer. She obtained her first small part in a musical at 17, toured with the Theater Guild in Shakespeare, enrolled in the Actors Studio and studied mime.

A slight, pretty girl with blue eyes and brunette, later red hair, Miss Brooks headed for Hollywood and a series of ingenue roles. One of them, "Possessed," starred the late Joan Crawford, who became a lifelong friend and mentor.

**Stage Show**  
After a long New York stage run in "Time of the Cuckoo," with Shirley Booth, Miss Brooks was invited in the late 1940s by director William Dieterle to go to Italy and make a picture, "Volcano," with Anna Magnani, in a celebrated rivalry with Roberto Rossellini's "Stromboli" with Ingrid Bergman. Neither picture was well received, but Miss Brooks stayed on in Italy to make several more, including "Streets of Sorrows," with Vittorio Gassman.

Back to star in a revival of "The Philadelphia Story," Miss Brooks began what would be a long string of appearances in



Geraldine Brooks

television dramas, interrupted by summer stock and occasional movies. A brief marriage to Herbert Sargent, a writer, ended in divorce, and in 1964 she was married to Mr. Schulberg.

They moved to Hollywood, where both pursued their careers and, for a time, set up a workshop for black writers in Watts, but returned to New York in 1970.

Back on Broadway, Miss Brooks appeared in Dore Schary's "Brighton Beach" in 1970. The play was a failure, but she was nominated for a Tony award.

During the last three summers, Miss Brooks starred in Long Island theaters. Between television engagements, she took up nature photography. A book of her photographs, with essays by Mr. Schulberg, "Swan Watch," was published in 1975.

—by JOHN L. HESS.

#### Fernand Demany

BRUSSELS, June 21 (AP).—Fernand Demany, one of Belgium's first Communist ministers and World War II underground leader, died Sunday at a Brussels clinic, an official announcement said yesterday.

Mr. Demany, 72, a journalist, was one of three Communist ministers ever to take part in a Belgian government. He held the job of minister without portfolio in charge of information for two years in the "liberation" Cabinet set up after Belgium was freed by the Allies in 1944.

Mr. Demany was secretary-general of the "Independence Front," a resistance organization throughout the war.

Mr. Demany was a Communist member of the House of Representatives between 1946 and 1950. He left the Communist party shortly afterwards to become political writer for the Socialist "Le Peuple."

#### W. German Court Backs Life Terms

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 21 (AP).—Sentencing a defendant to prison for a life term is compatible with the nation's Constitution, the Constitutional Court ruled today. But it ordered that legislation be prepared to clarify procedures for shortening such a term.

The court was asked for an opinion because several West German judges had objected to the penal code rule that murder must under all circumstances be penalized by life in prison.

The death sentence was abolished in West Germany after World War II. About 1,000 persons are serving life sentences. Critics contend that a life term destroys the personality of the defendant and so is incompatible with the Constitution, which guarantees human dignity.

### Baboon Heart Fails to Save Barnard Case

CAPE TOWN, June 21 (AP).—Dr. Christian Barnard's first attempt to bolster a human heart by grafting a baboon's heart onto it has failed. The patient, an Italian woman of 26, died early today.

Dr. Barnard said that the transplant of the baboon's heart during a 10-hour operation yesterday at Groote Schuur Hospital, was a "last resort" to save the woman's life. He said her death would have been certain without a transplant and a human heart was not available. The patient was not identified.

Dr. Barnard, 53, said the baboon's heart proved too small to keep the woman's circulation going when her heart began failing.

The surgeon, who performed the first heart transplant in 1967, said in March that a human patient could be expected to reject a transplanted animal heart eventually. But he said the alien heart might work long enough for the patient's heart to make some recovery, or might keep the patient alive until a human heart became available.

**Different Tissues**  
He said today that the baboon and the woman had the same blood type, but that matching of tissue types was not possible. He said that no evidence of rejection was apparent, but an autopsy had been ordered.

Dr. Reeves Saunders, speaking for the hospital, said that the woman was born with a chronic heart condition and entered the hospital for replacement of a valve that had been put in her heart, several years ago.

The operation to replace the aortic valve "became considerably more extensive" than planned, Dr. Saunders said, and the coronary artery was replaced in an attempt to boost circulation.

Dr. Barnard then decided to use a baboon heart as a "piggy-back" device to increase the patient's circulation. Dr. Saunders continued.

During the transplant operation, the patient was put on a mechanical heart bypass for 10 hours. It was "the longest Dr. Barnard has ever had anyone on a bypass," Dr. Saunders said. The woman awakened after she was taken off the bypass, but her condition deteriorated rapidly. She died at 3 a.m.

#### Discrimination Entrenched

### Japan's 'Outcasts' Beginning To Fight Age-Old Prejudice

(Continued from Page 1)

where in Japan are almost always Buraku.

The pain was expressed clearly by middle-aged Sanjo Burakumin leaders. A 43-year-old youth worker told how half the people of his generation were illiterate.

One man remembered how a wartime lottery for shoes was always fixed so Buraku children lost. Another man said the worst moment of his life was having his son's birth certificate tossed back in his face because he could not write.

In employment, qualified Buraku candidates said they are turned down by major companies with flimsy excuses. When companies were prevented by law from seeking information that would identify the Burakumin among job applicants, they turned to other methods. At least 103 companies have admitted buying copies of a secret Buraku gazetteer.

Buraku leaders would like to see a U.S.-style "affirmative action" program to accelerate Buraku integration.



SQUARE SHOOTER—Amy Carter, the President's daughter, at a shooting gallery in Tucson, Ariz. The gun shoots a harmless beam of light that knocks down targets. At the same time, Amy's mother was at a meeting on mental health.

#### Delegation Meets With Juan Carlos

### Catalans, Basques Pushing for Autonomy

By James M. Markham

MADRID, June 21 (NYT).—King Juan Carlos today received a delegation of Catalan Socialists, fresh from their triumph in last week's elections, as deputies from both Catalonia and the Basque provinces began maneuvering for the return of autonomy statutes abrogated by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Joan Reventos, head of the Catalan Socialists, said that the King gave "the support of the crown" to the principle of negotiations between Madrid and Barcelona, which Catalans hope will lead to the restoration of a 1932 home-rule statute.

Popular support for regional government, not limited to Catalonia and the Basque provinces, has become so great that only the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, routed in last Wednesday's elections, has taken a stand against it.

Even deputies of Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, considered a fifth column by Catalan and Basque nationalists, have mildly backed home rule.

But the issue remains sensitive with rightists in the military, who under Franco were indoctrinated to regard themselves as the guardians of national unity. Delivering a warning on this subject, Lt. Gen. Angel Salas Calde told air force cadets in Zaragoza that the military should immunize itself against "the venom" of what he called anti-Spanish doctrines that threaten "the unity of the fatherland."

#### Whaling Parley Divided on Quota

CANBERRA, June 21 (Reuters).—The International Whaling Commission went into closed session today amid reports of a widening split between delegates over the number and species of whales that should be killed in the next year.

A split between whaling nations, led by Japan and the Soviet Union, and nonwhaling countries, led by the United States, began at yesterday's opening session of the 16-nation conference.

Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for 75 per cent of the annual quota of 28,000 whales set by the IWC, have opposed proposals for a 10-year commercial whaling moratorium and a possible 90-per-cent reduction in the quota.

The police said two young women shot Prof. Ramon Corrales, 64, dean of his university's school of economics, four times in the legs as he left home this morning. They fled in a waiting car. The professor was an unsuccessful Christian Democratic parliamentary candidate in last year's elections.

A telephone caller told the news agency that the attack was the work of the Red Brigades, an extreme-left group. Earlier in the morning, someone fire-bombed a parking lot at San Vittore Olona, near Milan, setting fire to seven of 60 buses parked there. It took the fire brigade three hours to extinguish the blaze. Officials of the bus company estimated damage at \$90,000. On Sunday warehouse fires in Milan caused damage estimated at \$5 million and yesterday a Milan warehouse foreman was wounded and fire bombs destroyed 18 new cars in a Florence dealer's parking lot.

#### Hijacker Seizes Chilean Airliner, Then Surrenders

MENDOZA, Argentina, June 21 (AP).—A hijacker seized a Chilean airliner with 78 persons aboard today, forced it over the Andes to this Argentine border city, then abandoned plans to fly to Algeria and surrendered.

The hijacker initially demanded a larger plane to fly him to Algeria. There were reports that he threatened to kill passengers if his demand were not met. Radio stations in Santiago said that the plane's pilot persuaded the hijacker to surrender. No passengers were harmed. It was later learned that his gun was a toy.

The Chilean radio reports identified the hijacker as Carlos Tamayo, an employee of the Chilean Ministry of Public Works. "The hijacker has surrendered, the passengers have gotten off the plane and it is being readied to return to Chile," an employee of the Chilean state airline, Latam, said in Mendoza.

#### Smallpox Vaccinations Suspended by Italy

ROME, June 21 (UPI).—A law suspending compulsory smallpox vaccinations in Italy for two years went into effect today, reflecting the government's decision that the disease has been almost entirely eradicated in the world and vaccinations can have serious side effects.

Under the law, the Health Ministry can reintroduce smallpox vaccinations at any time. Children who have undergone vaccination once with positive results have to be revaccinated at age 8.

#### Professor Shot, 7 Buses Fired by Italy Terrorists

ROME, June 21 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas shot a Rome University professor in the legs and set fire to seven buses in a depot near Milan today in the third day of violence coinciding with the Milan trial of a guerrilla leader accused of murder.

The police said two young women shot Prof. Ramon Corrales, 64, dean of his university's school of economics, four times in the legs as he left home this morning. They fled in a waiting car. The professor was an unsuccessful Christian Democratic parliamentary candidate in last year's elections.

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### Leader Says Chile Return To Normal

#### But Security Rules To Remain in Force

SANTIAGO, June 21 (UPI).—President Augusto Pinochet yesterday said the release of Communist leader Jorge A. Alessandri is an indication that Chile is gradually returning to normal, but strict emergency measures will remain in force.

Mr. Pinochet, a 51-year-old schoolteacher and former general, was exiled for 11 years by the Chilean government in an operation announced Saturday. The official newspaper El Mercurio described him as "the last political prisoner held in our country."

Gen. Pinochet was asked news conference yesterday whether the release of Mr. Alessandri was a sign of the kind of emergency measures as the stage and might curfew in since the armed forces over the late Marxist president Salvador Allende, in September 1973.

"None of them is going to be lifted because, although it is true that the situation is becoming more normal and tranquil, it is not yet the time to lift any of the measures, so it is bound to pop up names of the kind who always create problems and in Gen. Pinochet said.

"For now, we shall continue as we are and there are no advances."

**Hunger Strike**  
At the UN building in Santiago, cases of exhaustion and malnutrition were reported: 36 women and two men in seventh day of a hunger strike and sit-in on behalf of the who allegedly vanished, after arrest by government military agents.

The court has received listing about 800 persons as missing disappeared after arrest, usually in action by military security units.

The government has repeatedly said that the missing persons were arrested and have announced the sit-in as part of international campaign to Chilean government pressure.

**Prisoner Identified**  
BONN, June 21 (AP).—C.I. German prisoners freed by Montez, a Prof. Adolf He Furcht, a West German newspaper reported today.

The West said that a German military tribunal sentenced the physician to prison during a top secret in March, 1958. It said the reason given at the time "serious crimes on behalf of perils secret services."

#### Swiss Brigadier To Appeal Term

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, 21 (AP).—The defense and the prosecution had agreed yesterday that it had accepted the verdict, and 15-year sentence handed to Swiss Brig. Jean-Louis Jeanneney charges of spying for the U.S. Union.

Counsel Jean-Felix Pasi said the appeal argued the sentence, the stiffest ever peace-time espionage was "heavy," and that some of counts were covered by the year statute of limitations.

Gen. Jeanneney, 67, was guilty of passing vital Swiss data to Soviet agents, acting as diplomats in Bern.

#### At Least Five Killed In Uruguay Air Crash

MONTEVIDEO, June 21 (UPI).—A small commercial airliner 15 persons aboard crashed northern Uruguay last night, at least five persons were killed, 10 were injured.

Air Force officials said plane, a twin-prop Brazilian Bandeirante used for a regional shuttle service, or on landing at Salto Force 200 miles northwest of Montevideo.

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## One Horn of the Dilemma

The African Horn, that mixture of desert and mountain, of Christian and Moslem, of Communist and democrat, of a tangle of African races and non-African ambitions, is only one horn of the dilemma that confronts a world seeking peace. But it is perhaps the most tangled horn that could exist anywhere on the globe.

What has been the central feature in the transformation of an already difficult stretch of territory into one which, among other dangerous characteristics, has the Chinese accusing the Russians and their allies of "pushing policies of aggression and expansion," was the movement of the military government that ousted and succeeded the late Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia away from the United States to the Soviet Union. This complicated the territorial struggle in the Horn. In which Eritrea sought independence, Sudan and Somalia sought more land and Ethiopia sought to control the rail line to Djibouti and the port there.

In theory, this might have put a Marxist umbrella over some of the other squabbles. But neither Marxism nor Soviet arms are quite as important as some of the other issues dividing the Horn—so, for the present at least, that area is full of complex war that, unhappily, could spread to other parts of Africa, or beyond.

There is an irony in Ethiopia's divisive role at this time. Once it was the symbol of black nationalism, no less than the source of many legends of the Christianity that was isolated when the Moslems advanced into southern and eastern Europe. In fact, on the island of Jamaica, the Ethiopian symbol was raised so high that even in today's independence the island has a strong and controversial religious group that derives its godhead from Haile Selassie. The Rastafarians, as they call themselves, constitute something of a puzzle for the Jamaican government, and their fondness for a form of marijuana has spread the problem to, of all places, Brooklyn.

Whether this problem derives from the Rastafarians themselves or from those who use their peculiar hair and life-style as a cloak for unlawful acts is still far from resolved, either in Kingston or in Brooklyn. But the major irony of the Rastafarian dispute, like that of the African Horn, lies in the fact that Ethiopia, which once stood—virtually alone—for black nationalism is now a source of arguments which set black against black, white against white, from the Red Sea to the Caribbean, from Khartoum to Peking, Moscow and New York. As an example of man's inability to live with his fellows in peace and reason, it is striking: as an omen it is frightening.

## Begin's Beginning

In the five weeks between beating Labor at the polls and taking office as Israel's Prime Minister, Menachem Begin of Likud softened his public pronouncements, but he did not soften his actual positions enough to put together a broad-based government. Finally, he was forced to hook up with the right-wing religious parties to assemble a parliamentary majority. It is only slight consolation that on the key issues of territory and the Palestinians, Likud and Labor are part of the Israeli consensus. In the Likud approach, there is a rigidity, born partly of ideology and religion and partly of inexperience, that is at odds with Labor's relative worldliness. The burden is on Prime Minister Begin to demonstrate that the Likud approach is not at odds with Israel's self-interest as well.

During the five-week interregnum, the United States had an important choice. It could have accepted, and thereby have helped to fulfill, the widespread expectation that a Likud government would be malleable to join effectively the Carter administration's quest for an overall settlement. In that event, the administration would now be looking for ways to buy time and to string the Arabs along until a "better" Israeli government comes to power. Alternatively, the administration could have done what it actually has done: To calculate that it could not keep faith with the Arabs if it side-tracked its campaign for a settlement, and that even a Likud government is capable of perceiving the Israeli interest in joining

that campaign. We think this is the wiser course. The tendency to think that diplomacy would have been duck soup if Labor had been re-elected is simply unjustified.

Vice-President Mondale, in a nuanced and comprehensive speech over the weekend, signaled the administration's decision to "regain momentum." He restated the President's commitment to 1) an Israeli-type peace of confidence and contacts, 2) a return to permanent borders near those of 1967 but with special security arrangements for Israel in the interim and 3) "some arrangement for a Palestinian homeland or entity—preferably in association with Jordan." In bold bids for Israel's cooperation, he promised that the United States would "not use military aid as pressure," and he held out the possibility of face-to-face talks with the Arabs at Geneva later this year.

In brief, the Mideast now is on notice that the United States will try to help Israel achieve precisely that neighborly relationship with the Arabs that Israelis have always described as their collective heart's desire: "some progress" has already been made toward that goal, Mr. Mondale said. The price is, of course, accommodation on territory and on the Palestinian issue. Simultaneous, measured movement toward both sets of goals is the essence of American policy. We agree with the administration's judgment that it is premature, not to say dangerous, to assume that either the Israelis or the Arabs cannot move along that path.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Deal for Whales

Once more the whale, the grandest of all mammals, stands trial for its life. The International Whaling Commission meets this week in Canberra for its annual wrangle over how many of each species of whale may be killed and in which waters. Slow progress has been made in these affairs to protect the whale, but its future is still as misty as spray from a blowhole.

The harvesting of gray, right, blue and humpback whales has long been prohibited and quotas for killing other species have been steadily lowered. But these constraints apply only to the 14 nations that belong to the whaling commission.

Japan—which vied with the Soviet Union for the role of most recalcitrant member—has recently been more forthcoming in its public attitude, having changed its policy and its strategy in reaction to the threats of consumer boycotts in other countries. At the same time, it goes right on importing large quantities of whale meat from non-member countries which neither respect quotas nor concern themselves with the survival of endangered species. Indeed, Japanese interests own most of the whalers operating in Peruvian waters, where some 1,800 of the threatened animals are reportedly killed each year.

The Japanese are scheduled to argue at this week's meeting against any unilateral ban on whaling inside a country's 200-mile economic zone, as the United States has just decreed. They urge international control instead, for which a good case can be made. But it cannot be made credibly by a country that continues to exploit the coasts of nations that reject membership in the commission and spurn its quotas. If Japan's representatives at Canberra are serious about international management of whaling off the American coast, well and good. Let them agree in turn to an American resolution to forbid member states from importing whale products from nonmember nations. Japan led the fight against that resolution last year and succeeded in defeating it. A reversal would be the most persuasive sign of a change of heart in Tokyo.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### End of the Franco Era

After four decades of enforced political abstinence, the Spanish electorate has given proof of its political maturity. The next two or three years will be a phase of transition, during which a constitutional basis will have to be created and the apparatus of the Franco era dismantled. At the same time, a

solution to the Catalan and Basque problems will have to be found, the economy brought onto a stable footing, agriculture reformed and tax privileges broken down—all matters calling for self-sacrifice, moderation and a sense of the common weal. These are virtues that cannot be decreed. They must grow out of public confidence.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 23, 1902

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives will accept the Isthmian Canal Bill as it was passed in the Senate on Thursday and President Roosevelt will definitely sign it. The feeling in the House now is in favor of a canal, rather than for any particular route. And even more important, all factions now agree that present and future considerations make it mandatory upon the President to construct a waterway.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1927

PARIS—Declaring that American motor cars are in Europe to stay, Mr. John North Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company, stopping at the Hotel Crillon, also stated that the export business has shown a tremendous increase in the past year. He also noted that automobiles coming from Europe to America were of a very high grade and very popular throughout the country. He thought business was good.



'Please Be Patient—We're Still Trying to Find Your Ridiculous Bloody Country in the Atlas'

## A Visit With Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew

By Robert Shaplen

SINGAPORE—A visit with Lee Kuan Yew, the provocative Prime Minister of Singapore, is not unlike attending a seminar on world affairs. Inordinately proud, although increasingly defensive about his own small island republic, Mr. Lee remains globally oriented. He suffers, in fact, from chronic claustrophobia, for in many ways Singapore has always been too small a place for a man of his skills and interests. This may be one reason why his low level of patience and tolerance recently has led him further down the authoritarian path of all Southeast Asian leaders.

With the exception of Premier Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Lee has been in office longer than any other Asian leader—18 years. He began his political career as a radical socialist in league with the Communists, with whom he broke and then ruthlessly eliminated. Full independence for Singapore coincided with its becoming part of Malaysia in 1963, but two years later this misadventure ended with Singapore being kicked out of the federation by the Malaysian leaders and becoming a republic.

Last year, about to be kicked out of another organization, the Socialist International, Singapore angrily resigned first. The issue was human rights and freedom, and the Socialist International, which has become Eurocommunist oriented, accused Mr. Lee and his People's Action party of a catalog of sins, including imprisoning his political opponents indefinitely without trial, destroying freedom of the press, preventing free trade union activity, regimenting or restricting students and intellectuals, and running a "corporate state" tantamount to a dictatorship.

### Taut Regime

Singapore is not a dictatorship, but it is effectively a one-party state. Last December, People's Action party won all the seats in Parliament for the third election in a row—69 seats this time—even though six opposition parties received a quarter of the vote. They never really had a choice because the party blankets all areas of communication and communal activity, allowing little freedom for anyone else to maneuver. There is a paucity of good opposition candidates because the task of running against a powerful and paternalistic regime is so thankless.

Mr. Lee says he would welcome a locally backed opposition newspaper, but he controls all licenses and this curiously encourages an independent voice. Six years ago, he banned three papers on the grounds that they were financed by outside elements from Sabah and Hong Kong, allegedly either disruptive Muslim or Chinese Communist money, or, in one case, by the CIA. No one has tried since. As for labor unions, the Singapore National Trades Union Congress is an effective part of the paternal pattern of government, but no real independent union activity is allowed, and certainly no militancy.

Mr. Lee runs a tight ship, in the interests of maintaining stability and continued economic growth. His theme is multiracial harmony, although Singapore is three quarters Chinese, and his motto is not egalitarianism, but rewards in accordance with productivity. Half the population now lives in government housing projects, but rents are not free. Nobody gets anything for nothing in Singapore.

Of about 800 prisoners, 61 are political, either Communists or members of Communist-front organizations. Political prisoners are freed when they publicly confess and repent, and half a dozen have recently gone through this peculiar ritual on television. Watching these performances, or reading the statements, is unconvincing. They sound hollow and unreal. Once freed, the prisoner is usually given an uncontroversial job and watched.

New high-rise Singapore is a tense society that has become sterile and unimaginative. "It's a fine city," a saying goes. "You get tired for anything, throwing a cigarette butt in the street,

jaywalking, or making too much noise at parties."

One wonders why Lee Kuan Yew, who is sometimes charged with being too remote from daily events, doesn't tone the place down and allow it to relax. Aside from reasons of economic and social stability, the answer one gets is more broadly political. The fall of Indochina to the Communists shook Mr. Lee severely. He is deeply worried about the instability of Thailand, and while he is no firm believer in the domino theory, he is afraid that, if the Communists move into Thailand and the Malaysians are doing a good job of confining them, Singapore is certainly not directly threatened, but Mr. Lee is taking no chances. His answer to

the Socialist International was typically to the point: "Eurocommunism is a risky game. Socialism and democratic parties in the West may want to play, but Asian Communists are rough and revolutionary, and they seek to seize power by force. There is no compromise with them. Human rights are not to be confused with freedom to destroy."

Despite his crackdown on those he regards as dangerous enemies to peace and security, among other reasons because of their attempts to recruit students, the rights issue in Singapore is not as serious as it is elsewhere in Asia, notably in South Korea and the Philippines. Yet even some of Mr. Lee's own supporters feel that he could readily afford to be less tough. "It might do us good to be shaken up with a few demonstrations," one of them says. "We know who the Communists are anyway."

But Mr. Lee is looking ahead. He sees the Sino-Soviet conflict growing, and he hopes the United States will remain in Asia as a counterforce, with its Navy not too far, and with a strong economic presence. But he thinks President Carter should stop applying Western standards to Asian realities on the human rights issue. "The Malaysian Communist party wants both the ballot and the bullet at the same time," he says. "That won't work."

Mr. Lee's best scenario is more prosperity, a balance of the major powers in the area, and increasing economic cooperation among Japan, Australia and New Zealand with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. His worst scenario is economic decline, social unrest, rising insurgency and ultimate conquest by the Communists. Privately, he is not optimistic, but he is not a man to give up without a fight.

## A Very Shrewd and Quiet Man

By C.L. Sulzberger

MADRID—Today's least flamboyant and most interesting Spanish political figure is Santiago Carrillo, 62-year-old secretary-general of the Communist party, which was only legalized this spring after two generations of Francoist ban. Carrillo, who lived in Paris under the alias of "Monsieur Giscard," testifying to his sense of humor, is so wise that he has the rare ability, for a Latin, of seeking to hide rather than display his intelligence. For this reason—and also because his party received relatively few votes—many people foolishly minimize his significance.

Not so Premier Suarez, whose center group won the ballot, nor expertly handled Felipe Gonzalez, whose rightist Popular Alliance did even worse than the Communists in tallies. Both believe that Carrillo is ultimately more important for Spain's future than Felipe Gonzalez, youthful Socialist Workers chief, who garnered an impressive vote.

**Speaks Conservatively**  
On U.S. bases in Spain or the Common Market, Carrillo speaks more favorably and conservatively than most party leaders. Indeed, talking with him in his well-guarded, modern headquarters reminded me of a 1965 conversation in Moscow with Vasily Popenko, head of the U.S.S.R.'s Gorbunk, the world's largest financial institution. I told Popenko he made J.P. Morgan sound like a radical.

Carrillo said: "The Spanish people are ripe for democracy. They have finished with civil war. I have seen many elections in Europe and the Americas. This campaign was both peaceful and democratic by any standards. Although Suarez was educated by the Franco regime—as was the King—the two led the way to democracy. The King is the biggest surprise of all."

I inquired whether his eventual strategy was to seek offshore cooperation with a non-Marxist government (like Berlinguer's "historical compromise" with the Christian Democrats in Italy) or active left-bloc collaboration (like Marchais's "Common Program" with the Socialists in France). Noncommittally he replied: "The first need is to consolidate the democratic system. We need a broader scope than mere leftist unity. We need a majority extending from the left through the center to enact a constitution and put through required economic reform."

"Let's not polarize the country when it needs harmony and consolidation of a fragile democracy. And the threat of potential army intervention has not yet been definitively regulated."

Carrillo had no complaint about his or his party's freedom during the campaign. He said he traveled freely everywhere, without guards, and without hostile gestures or incidents adding: "We, on our side, have been educating our followers to eliminate any

spirit of vengeance on the civil war."

Last April, Carrillo returned to Spain in clandestinity—as he had done before—but took no pains to remain obscure. He accepted an invitation to dine with political leaders at the home of Count Motron, former foreign minister. He was arrested shortly thereafter, freed, given his passport, and his party was legalized.

There has been much talk of a "deal" between Carrillo and Suarez. The Communists would play the democratic role and accept the monarchy in exchange for freedom from persecution while Carrillo strengthened his discipline but numerically small forces. Some say he chose to help the center in order to weaken the most popular leftist party, the Socialist Workers, who were capitalizing on the broad desire for change with emphasis on youth.

**Tactic Deal**  
Carrillo concedes there might be what he calls a "tactic deal," although he never personally met Suarez. Suarez concedes no such thing. He insists there wasn't even the hint of a deal; the Communists were given recognition before Carrillo indicated his support for a tranquil election. It was simply convenient for Spain, for democracy and for Carrillo's aspirations to lead Eurocommunism, which required a legal rather than underground party base.

No doubt, Suarez took a venturesome step in legalizing the Communists. The army found it hard to swallow and its top officers, all Civil War veterans, didn't want to be equal before the law with those they had defeated. But with much persuasion from Suarez, they accepted this.

For the moment, Gonzalez and his Socialist Workers look like big winners on the left. Yet, this is likely to prove an evanescent candidacy and the Communists may do well in municipal elections. Now, many successful carpenter in the same pool as an amiable crocodile.

The next Cortes will ultimately feature a debate between the dominating center and the left. But, among leftists, the specific gravity of the crazy-featured Carrillo will gain.

## Letters

### Pushing Rights

David S. Broder (CMT, June 17) endorses the opinion that President Carter's stand on human rights in the Soviet Union will be counterproductive. Those who fight for human rights express a different view. Despite increased oppression, dissidents and public opinion in Eastern (U.S.S.R.) and Central Europe, welcome Carter's policy.

Periodical crackdowns on dissidents did not stop during the Nixon period or the Sonnenfeldt doctrine. KGB's action against Anatoly Shcharansky and those accused of being alien and treasonable elements is also nothing new. For years Communist governments used the same means, long before Carter endorsed human rights.

The aging bureaucrats of totalitarian states are the only ones to respond in a negative and highly nationalistic way to human rights, which are no longer perceived as the "expression of America's moral values" but as the basic principles of an ideal common to all—Americans and Europeans.

Totalitarian governments are aware of this evolution. They paid for years lip service to democratic principles, proclaimed them in various constitutions but never followed them. Since Helsinki, public opinion in Central

and Eastern Europe requires that these principles be respected.

M. KORNE

Saint-Cloud.

Anita Bryant

Re Anita Bryant (CMT, June 9). Only forty generations since the monkeys: now we have Idi Amin and Anita Bryant.

PETER LAUNDER  
PHILIP MILLER  
NOLA QUINN

Tourrettes-sur-Loup, France.

Eurocommunism

Mr. Sulzberger believes that Eurocommunism began with Tito (CMT, June 11-12). Actually it was with Stalin. Before the arrival of Lenin from Switzerland, Stalin declared at the April (1917) Party conference that he supported the thesis that Russia will have a long period of bourgeois democracy and that dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of a very remote future. Later he wrote in his "Constitution" the same principles of the personal political liberties of which we may hear now from the Western Communists. Finally, the wording of the new, Brezhnev "Constitution" also more or less follows the pattern of promises given by his so-called Western heretics.

I. NYMAN  
Alvjo, Sweden.

## Carter's Near East Approach

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—During F.stein's latter years at Princeton, the daughter of a neighbor used to drop in after school to hear fairy tales. One day he was home to find her playing at a wood fire. He told her story of a little girl who came close to the flames that she burned to death.

The little girl asked for another story. F.stein refused, saying was her turn. She repeated for word the previous story about the little girl who was burned dead. Only she added a different ending: "After the little girl burned to death, she then went back to mommy."

I am reminded of that story the recent behavior of the Carter administration in dealing with the Near East. For the outlook the area has been drastically changed by the Israeli election and the reaction of the A. states. But the President and men keep acting as though no change had happened to alter the basic plan for a settlement.

The Carter approach to settlement contrasts with that followed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in one starkly defined way. Whereas Kissinger preferred to move step by step toward an unspecified settlement, the Carterites have favored comprehensive settlement at a by negotiations among various parties of the Conference.

As guidelines to the comprehensive settlement, Mr. Carter himself set out three basic plans for solutions. First, there had to be a genuine peace eventual recognition of Israel the Arab states and regular change of goods, persons and ideas.

Next, there had to be a territorial settlement whereby Israel returned most of the land occupied since the 1967 war, but with special arrangements (such as demilitarized zones) to give Israel secure borders. Third, it was to be a Palestinian non land, presumably on lands of the Jordan River which Israel occupied after the 1967 war.

Those plans were—at the least—seriously compromised the victory of Israel's right-wing nationalists under Menachem Begin in the elections of May. Mr. Begin, the Likud party's head and the religious ties with which he has now for a government, all against cession of territory of the Jordan, particularly for the West Bank, at which (they believe) would immediately turn against Israel as they have any give all, the new leaders of Israel to favor concessions to Egypt, Syria on lands occupied in Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights.

Moreover, Mr. Begin—perhaps not the pure terror represented in Arab propaganda as a true believer, about as flexible as I know from personal conversations, as Gordon Laid. When he speaks of accepting U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council, does it with full understanding that those documents leave opening for the Palestinians (not as refugees. When he speaks of going to the Geneva conference, the scope of total or partial recognition with the negotiation doomed to fail is absent from his thoughts.

Not surprisingly, the A. states have reacted negatively to Begin's emergence. President Sadat of Egypt is now sitting on Israel withdrawal the 1967 lines as a precondition for a Geneva conference. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria said that even if Israel withdrew from all occupied territory, "there is no treaty or international law which obliges one state to recognize another."

Despite these drastic changes outlook, administration spokesmen keep talking as though a Carter approach is still on. TV Vice-President Walter Mondale in a California speech over the weekend, referred blithely to a Palestinian homeland and a Geneva conference.

Apparently, the purpose these and other statements is reassure the Israeli and American Jewish community. The fact is that no one knows what the traffic will now bear the Near East. All signs point a set of circumstances bound make any move toward settlement lead to total collapse.

So, wisdom consists in looking for opportunities to ease confrontation and in thinking about approaches, while saying nothing to get up hope or despair either side. It does not lie in getting close to the fire, in the belief that somehow mommy will come to the rescue.

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ملكو من الدول



## ter Team Is Split r Policy on Trade

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS, June 21 (WP).—A new agreement between the United States and Japan to limit the sale of television sets in the United States has been rejected by the two nations. The agreement, which would have required the United States to limit the sale of television sets to about 150 million units a year, was rejected by the United States and Japan. The agreement was signed by the two nations in 1976, but it was not implemented. The United States and Japan have been in a dispute over the sale of television sets in the United States. The United States has been trying to limit the sale of television sets to about 150 million units a year, but Japan has been refusing to do so. The United States has been trying to limit the sale of television sets to about 150 million units a year, but Japan has been refusing to do so.

## Jobless Rate Up in Britain

LONDON, June 21 (Reuters).—School leavers pushed Britain's unemployment figure up to 6.2 per cent in the last month, approaching the worst level since World War II, the government said today.

The mid-June figure of jobless was 1,450,000, up 0.5 per cent on last month. All but 4,000 of the 108,000 new jobless had just left school.

The bulk of the summer school-leaving will be reflected in next month's figure, and officials fear it may be the highest since the war, topping 1,500,000.

Recent unemployment figures give no basis for forecasting a firm trend, government officials said. Vacancies notified by employers fell by 3,400 to 157,800 in June, seasonally adjusted, following increases in the preceding three months, official figures show.

However, the officials note that only about a third of all vacancies are notified.

In a related development, Ford Motor Co. said today more than 14,000 Ford production workers are now laid off because of a strike over a layoff pay claim at the company's Dagenham plant.

A further 1,500 men were sent home from Dagenham last night, bringing all car production there to a standstill and lay-offs to 11,000.

Belgian Jobless Rate  
BRUSSELS, June 21 (AP).—Unemployment continued to decrease steadily during the first half of June in Belgium, with the number of jobless easing by 2,783 to 248,508, the National Labor Office reported today.

At the end of May there were 251,291 persons unemployed in Belgium. The June 15 figure of 248,508 represents a 9.3 per cent of workers entitled to unemployment allowances.

A year ago there were 315,760 jobless, representing 8.2 per cent of workers who can claim unemployment benefits.

A month ago there were 251,651 persons unemployed.

2-British Firms  
Report Earnings  
Increase Sharply  
LONDON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Plessey Co. rose by 19.6 per cent in the year ended March 31, the telecommunications manufacturer reported today.

Earnings totaled £28.3 million, up from £19.4 million the previous year, while sales rose to £568.8 million from £490.1 million.

Plessey declared a dividend for the year of 4.84 pence and a first interim dividend of 0.9707 pence for the current year.

Allied Breweries Net Up  
In another report today, Allied Breweries Ltd. said net profit rose to £19.3 million in the 32 weeks ended May 7, up from £18.4 million in the same period a year earlier.

Turnover of the brewing, spirits and hotel company rose to £968.8 million from £906.7 million.

The company set an interim dividend of 1.25 pence versus 1.17 pence.

Borrowing Slows on World Capital Markets  
WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuters).—Total borrowing on the international capital markets in the first quarter slowed to \$15.6 billion from \$18.2 billion in the 1976 fourth quarter, the International Monetary Fund said today.

Its monthly publication survey said the level of borrowing in the first quarter was 15 per cent below the previous three months, although it matched almost exactly the quarterly average for the whole of 1976.

Borrowing, in this context, is defined as foreign bonds, Eurobonds and publicized Eurocurrency credit commitments.

## 'A Nation' of Jobless Youths

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 21 (AP-DJ).—The high rate of youth unemployment in industrialized Western nations and Japan is getting priority consideration by a growing number of governments.

Some seven million young people—"virtually a nation," according to the International Labor Organization—are out of work in the big industrial nations. In terms of absolute numbers, that is more than have ever been unemployed before, the United Nations agency says, and the outlook, particularly in Europe, is dismal.

Here in Britain, young people are getting employment under a new "work experience program" sponsored by the government and business whereby jobless youths aged 16 to 18 are selected by private companies for up to six months of training. The program promises only training, plus, the government-paid, tax-free wage of £16 a week.

Concern about the problem of youth unemployment was found in the communiqué issued after last month's economic summit in London. Leaders of the seven participating nations said that they are "particularly concerned" about jobless youths and that they have agreed to "an exchange of experience and ideas on providing the young with job opportunities."

In Europe, the repercussions of youth unemployment are no longer merely theoretical. In France, where 48 per cent of the 1.1 million jobless are under age 25, politicians say voting by unemployed youths played a big role in the upset scored by leftists in recent municipal elections and the government worries that if the problem is not solved these youths will swing to the Communist-Socialist bloc in the general election next March.

In Italy, the dearth of jobs for university graduates was a key reason for students taking to the streets this spring in flag-waving demonstrations that turned violent in most major cities. Italy's problem is acute, and it is not being resolved: The country will turn out 123,000 university graduates next year, and only 75,000 suitable jobs will be available for them, one study finds.

Youths have been hit harder by the recession than other groups. In countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, youths account for about 40 per cent of unemployment even though they represent only 22 per cent of the work force. In the Common Market, last year, more than a third of all the unemployed were under 25.

Most of the programs so far have been short-term, designed to solve problems as they arise. Often, governments are trying to encourage companies to make room for the jobless young. Italy, for instance, last year began paying employers the equivalent of about \$32 a month for each young person they employ, up to two subsidized youths per 30 workers. It also requires the employer to arrange working hours to enable young people to attend government-sponsored vocational training courses. Britain offers a similar subsidy for companies hiring youths unemployed for at least six months.

West Germany has taken a different approach. An apprenticeship law passed last year says that if enough apprenticeships are not available to meet demand, a special levy will be raised among large companies and used to offer subsidies to any concern offering more apprenticeships than in previous years.

The French government recently agreed to shoulder an employer's social-welfare payments—usually amounting to 35 per cent of a wage—until July 1, 1978, for youths hired before the end of 1977.

Some countries are also trying to attack geographical imbalances in employment. France, where youth unemployment is centered in the cities—pays a bonus equal to about \$70 to any youth moving to the hinterlands to take a vacant job. Recently, it extended that inducement to jobs taken abroad with a French concern.

Efforts also have been made to aid the young by encouraging older workers to retire. An act passed last year in Belgium requires employers to hire unemployed workers under 30 to replace anyone who opts for early retirement. Those leaving early—a man can retire early at 62 and a woman at 58—get an extra pension, on top of normal benefits, for the years between early retirement and the normal retirement ages of 64 for men and 60 for women.

Part of the problem is that experts really do not know what is causing the job troubles. They do not agree on whether the problem is a cyclical one or likely to persist long after the economic rebound. And so many people defend "firefighting" measures as the only short-run option.

The economic argument involves a widely held belief that youth joblessness is partly a structural malady in some economies—that jobs are disappearing because of increased mechanization as well as such recession-related factors as cutback in corporate work forces and investment outlays.

## Financial Situation Called 'Chaotic'

### Turkish Central Bank Is Short of Cash

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ISTANBUL, June 21.—The Turkish government is not insolvent, but bankers agree that it is not really very solvent, either.

A combination of factors in recent months has resulted in the most embarrassing of all fiscal ills. The central bank has run short of cash.

As a consequence, certain foreign suppliers have been told they will not be paid on time, and the Turkish Embassy in Japan has run out of money.

Turkey is running a massive foreign exchange deficit of about \$1.5 billion a year. Foreign exchange reserves have shrunk to roughly \$600 million, only slightly more than the average monthly bill for imports.

Even that money may not be available. It is believed in banking circles that the military has frozen it in order to buy arms.

Still, big banks like Citibank say the Turks are current with their outstanding obligations.

The Turks nevertheless have called on the International Monetary Fund to help out, and the IMF has taken preliminary soundings. The IMF has yet to make its recommendations, but the Turks are known to be opposed to any steps that might impede their growth rate, which is now 7 per cent a year.

The Turks argue that with their population growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent a year they cannot afford to slow down industrialization and development.

"It would bring tremendous social problems which would be worse than trying to borrow abroad," said Erol Sabanci, managing director of one of Turkey's biggest banks.

An IMF loan would help with the immediate cash problem, which has eased somewhat.

The Turks had been holding an estimated \$1 billion worth of food, cotton and tobacco that they were reluctant to sell at declining world prices. About half of the wheat has now been sold, bringing in needed foreign exchange.

The problem is that the Turkish government guarantees prices to farmers that are well above world market prices, and thus takes a loss on anything sold.

Also feeding the crisis atmosphere was the fact that Turkish industrialists, fearing that a devaluation was imminent, have been stocking up on imported materials. One banker says he knows of three firms that have enough raw material to last through the year. Rumors of an impending devaluation and the slow recovery in Western Europe have also sharply slowed remittances from Turks working abroad.

Political uncertainty has also played a role. One banker described the financial situation as "chaotic."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Money Crunch Stalls Turkish Search for Oil

ISTANBUL, June 21 (AP-DJ).—Turkey's foreign-currency crisis has stalled its search for oil in the Aegean Sea.

"We can't get the credit," a spokesman for the state-owned Turkish Petroleum Enterprise said.

A U.S. oil-exploration company, Global Marine, had been due to begin drilling three wells at Saros Bay in the northeast Aegean last week, but work has been postponed because of payments difficulties, the spokesman said. He said that drilling might begin in July.

Canada's first-quarter real gross national product rose 1.3 per cent after a revised 0.2-per-cent decline in the fourth quarter of 1976, the government reported today.

OTTAWA, June 21 (Reuters).—Canada's first-quarter real gross national product rose 1.3 per cent after a revised 0.2-per-cent decline in the fourth quarter of 1976, the government reported today.

East Bloc Borrowers Less  
The IMF said borrowing through publicized Eurocredits totaled \$8.1 billion in the first quarter, down from \$10.3 billion in the fourth quarter.

Developing countries raised \$4 billion, down from \$7.2 billion, while borrowing by industrialized countries increased to \$3.9 billion from \$2.2 billion.

East bloc borrowings totaled \$200 million, down from \$600 million in the previous quarter.

Foreign and international bond issues fell to \$7.5 billion in the first quarter, compared with \$8.1 billion in the previous three months.

The total of foreign bonds issued declined to \$2.8 billion from \$4.8 billion but Eurobond issues increased to \$4.7 billion from \$3.3 billion.

Largest Taker of Funds  
Britain was the largest borrower, raising \$1.79 billion during the quarter, \$1.55 billion of which was through Eurocredits.

France and Sweden were the next largest borrowers, both raising \$1.35 billion, followed by Canada, which raised \$1.27 billion. Venezuela, the largest borrower among the developing countries, raised \$1.23 billion, followed by Mexico at \$500 million, Iran at \$390 million and Brazil at \$273 million.

East Germany was the biggest borrower among the centrally planned economies, raising \$150 million, and the World Bank was the major borrower among the international financial institutions at \$639 million.

## Prices Rise On Wall St., Volume Soars

### Inflation Slowdown, Orders Report Cited

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP).—Prices were mostly higher at the New York Stock Exchange close today, gaining on a let-up in inflation's upward spiral despite late profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.33 points at 928.60. It was up 5 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues broadly outnumbered decliners by about 871 to about 555.

Volume totaled 29.73 million shares compared with 22.55 million yesterday.

The last time volume was heavier was on April 14, 1977, when turnover totaled 30.49 million shares on the day President Carter dropped his tax rebate plan.

The advance today was the 11th straight gain for the stock market generally.

Brokers said buying was encouraged by the Labor Department report that the consumer price index in May rose at a slower pace than in April.

Actively-traded Twentieth Century-Fox fell 1 to 22 1/4. The company said its film "Star Wars" grossed \$13 million at the box office through June 19 but would not affect company earnings until the third quarter.

Santa Fe International gave up 1 1/2 to 53 3/4. A North Sea well in which the company had an interest was abandoned as a dry hole.

Great Lakes Dredge rose 2 to 30 3/4. The company attributed the increase to announcements of \$80 million in new contracts yesterday.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers tacked on 1 1/4 to 34. The company raised its quarterly dividend 7 cents to 25 cents.

Among a host of advancing stocks in many different industries, Tyler Corp. gained 1 7/8 to 22 7/8, Phillips Petroleum 1 1/8 to 31 3/8, Texas Eastern Transmission 1 5/8 to 44 1/8, Johnson & Johnson 1 to 72 3/4 and Emery Air Freight 1 to 42 1/8.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in moderately active trading. The Amex index rose 0.43 to 117.86.

## Retail Prices Up .6% In U.S. During May

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).

—The rise in U.S. consumer prices slowed to an increase of 0.6 per cent in May from a gain of 0.8 per cent in April, the government reported today.

Food prices, which have sparked this year's surge of inflation, jumped another 0.1 per cent in May. Although the increase was about half the rise in April, it exceeded the gains posted in every month of 1976 except one—the 0.8-per-cent rise in May a year ago.

Presidential press secretary Jody Powell described the drop from April to May in the price index as "good" and said the White House anticipates further improvements in the coming month, Reuters reported. He added the White House believes its

projection of a 3.7-per-cent rate for the year will be confirmed.)

The May increase in consumer prices, equivalent to an annual rate of 7.2 per cent, is still above the 6-per-cent level that administration economists regard as the nation's underlying rate of inflation.

During the first three months of the year, inflation rose at an annual rate of nearly 10 per cent, largely because of surging food and energy prices that reflected the effects of the severe winter weather on crops and fuel supplies.

Government economists predict that spiraling food costs will slow down later this year, easing the overall pressure on consumers' pocketbooks.

The Labor Department said its consumer price index for May stood at 180.6 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning that goods priced at \$100 10 years ago cost \$180.60 last month.

Consumer prices in May were 6.7 per cent higher than in May, 1976.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said an increase in workers' income offset inflation and purchasing power rose slightly.

Adjusted for the rise in consumer prices, the real average take-home pay of a factory worker increased 0.1 per cent last month. However, real earnings of the same worker were down 0.4 per cent over the year because of higher taxes and inflation.

The May increase in consumer prices followed a 0.8-per-cent gain in April, 0.6 per cent in March, 1 per cent in February and 0.8 per cent in January.

The Labor Department said that prices rose 0.6 per cent in May if food and energy items were excluded, about the same as in each of the preceding three months.

Prices for commodities other than food rose 0.4 per cent last month, matching the March and April figures and considered by economists to be an acceptable increase.

Economists look to prices of nonfood commodities for evidence of the underlying rate of inflation in the economy, since these are less volatile than food prices, which are subject to wide swings from month to month.

Company Report  
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Central Soya  
Third Quarter (May 31)  
Revenue ..... \$58.60 463.30  
Profits ..... 3.21 8.61  
Per Share ..... 0.21 0.58

Nine Months  
Revenue ..... 1,575.20 1,326.80  
Profits ..... 12.77 29.13  
Per Share ..... 0.83 1.89

EMPRESA NACIONAL HIDROELECTRICA  
DEL RIBAGORZANA S.A.  
(ENHER)

U.S. \$25,000,000  
7 YEAR TERM LOAN

MANAGED BY  
CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED

CO-MANAGED BY  
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP  
IRVING TRUST COMPANY  
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
SWISS ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

PROVIDED BY  
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.  
GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK  
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
BANCO ESPANOL DE CREDITO (BANESTO)  
NEderlandse CREDITBANK N.V.

AGENT  
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.







High Low Last Chg's  
Canadian funds  
cents unless marked \$

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### Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 21, 1977

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## International Stock Indexes

June 21, 1977			International Stock Indexes			
Price	Yen	Price	Yen	Price	Yen	
Bank of Japan	100	Alstom E Wks	107	Amsterdam	212.90	70.30
Industrial Bank	100	Alstom Hvy Ind	116	Brussels	101.24	101.47
Long Term Bank	100	Alstom Elec	107	London	445.00	213.47
Maritime Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 30	445.00	213.47
Mitsubishi Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 35	201.66	202.25
Nat'l Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 40	201.66	202.25
Sanwa Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 45	201.66	202.25
Sumitomo Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 50	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Bank	100	Alstom Com	101	London 55	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 60	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 65	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 70	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 75	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 80	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 85	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 90	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 95	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 100	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 105	201.66	202.25
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Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 165	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 170	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 175	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 180	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 185	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 190	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 195	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 200	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 205	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 210	201.66	202.25
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Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 225	201.66	202.25
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Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 245	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 250	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 255	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 260	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 265	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 270	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 275	201.66	202.25
Yokohama Specie	100	Alstom Com	101	London 280	201.66	

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	141.00	141.30	+1.
Zurich	140.25	141.25	+1.

Paris (12.5 kilo)	144.75	145.06	+1.
U.S. dollars per ounce,			

## Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7
1 M.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8
2 M.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9
3 M.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10

**NEW YORK (AP)** Closing Prices, June 21, 1977

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June 21, 1977

	\$	DM	FF	L	Gldr.	Sfr	Swiss F.
Australia	2.4945	4.3260	10.7590	5.4983	23.21y	6.9120	99.75y
Canada	31.1015	62.07625	125.731	7.3065	19.98	14.7430	14.4550
France	6.5625	4.9350	-	47.74y	8.665	9.74	6.565y
Germany	1.7490	1.0000	-	151.48y	16.63	16.63	16.63y
Italy	934.90	1821.35	373.5	17.00y	354.77	34.40	353.23
Japan	4.9255	8.4970	208.430	5.5855	188.170	13.89	17.810y
Netherlands	3.7600	7.4800	90.65y	5.5855	188.170	13.89	17.810y

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market:

	Dollars
Australian dollar	0.6050
Swedish krona	4.6650
Swiss franc	2.20
Belgian franc	36.36
French franc	6.55
German mark	3.36
Italian lire	203.70
Japanese yen	360.70
Netherlands guilder	3.76
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
South African rand	1.48
Swedish krona	4.66
Swiss franc	2.20
Belgian franc	36.36
French franc	6.55
German mark	3.36
Italian lire	203.70
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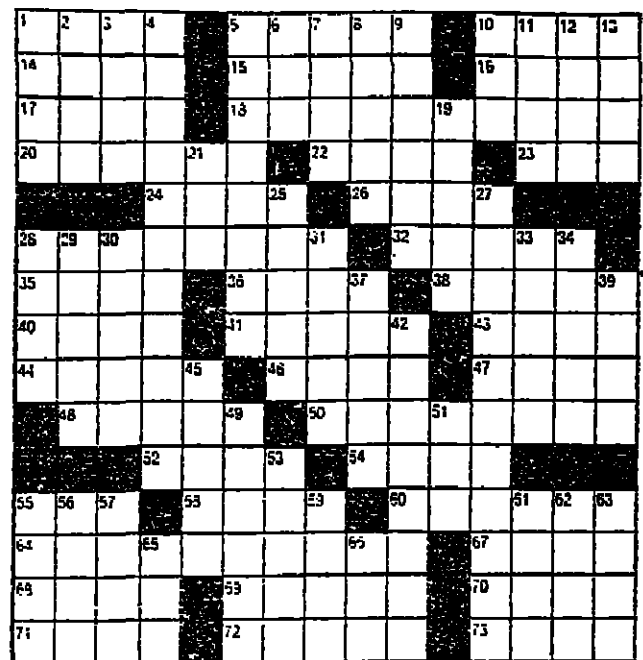
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## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Moleska



**ACROSS**

1 128 cu. ft. of wood  
5 Fabulizers  
10 On m years  
14 Jai follower  
15 Put out  
16 Plutter  
17 "that touch liquor..."  
18 Zoo denizen  
20 Inam's belivick  
22 Aldrich's "Story of Boy"  
23 Miso  
24 The Middle  
26 Arabic letter  
28 Pin  
32 Wading birds  
35 Orchestra member  
36 Relative of etc.  
38 Waldorf, e.g.  
40 Electrical unit  
41 Clute  
43 Adhesive  
44 Conclude  
46 Mystical mark  
47 Particle of dust  
48 Alpine serenade

**DOWN**

1 Unflappable  
2 Salmagundi  
3 Knocks  
4 Anxiety  
5 Permits. British style  
6 Like: Suffix  
7 Where the Ob flows  
8 Cugat's forte  
9 Flower features  
10 Wheat features  
11 Look  
12 At any time  
13 Antelope's playmate  
19 Juan's goodbye  
21 Wild  
25 Wedding locale  
27 Picemeal  
28 Peace symbol  
29 Hard wood  
30 Italian coin  
31 Go through, as food  
33 Apportion  
34 Cook in a bit of fat  
37 "Pravda" founder: 1912  
39 Achievement  
42 Next  
45 Lapwing  
49 Batted first  
51 Cole Porter musical  
53 Spur feature  
55 Dish out messily  
56 Comics character  
57 Egg feature  
59 Thrive's love  
61 Strain  
62 Seed coat  
63 An also-ran in '76  
65 Essential  
66 Green

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## WEATHER

ALGAE...	C	F	Clear.	MADEIR...	C	F	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.
ALGERIA...	18	64	Clear.	MILAN...	21	70	Cloudy.

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June 21, 1977	
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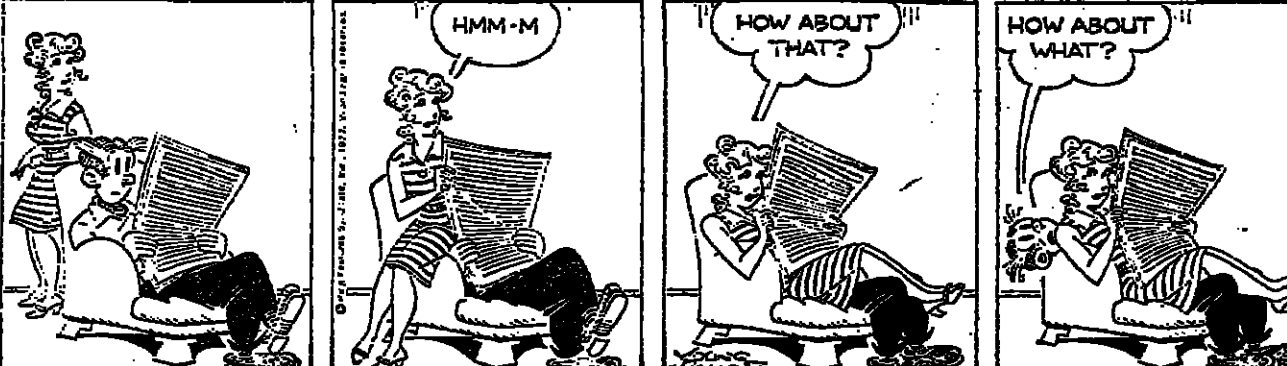
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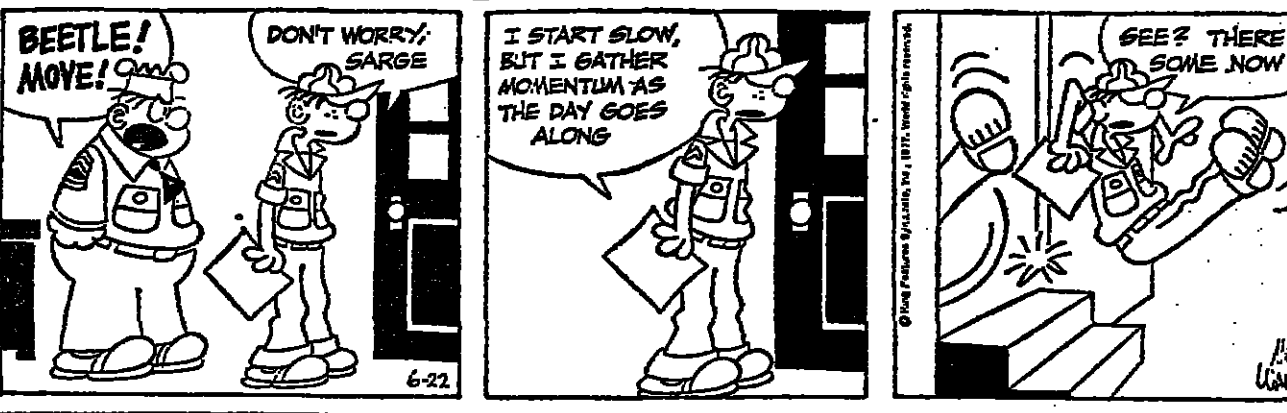
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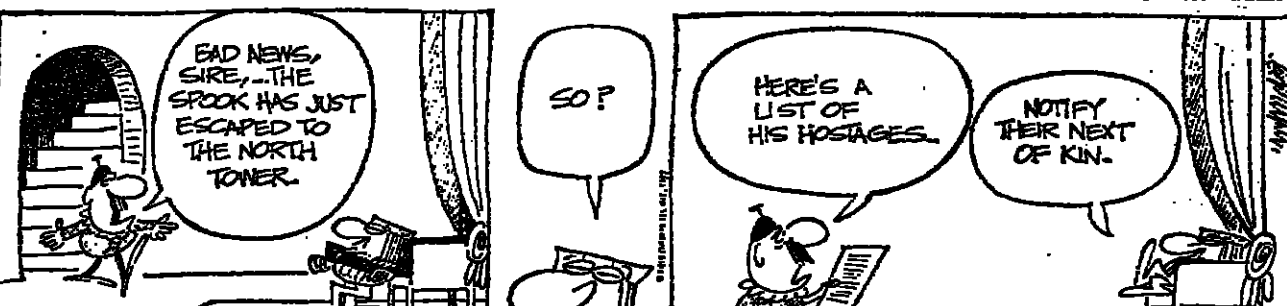
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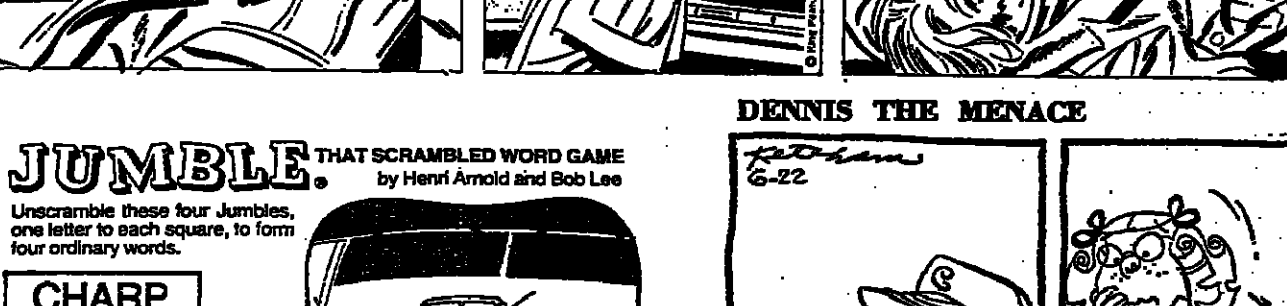
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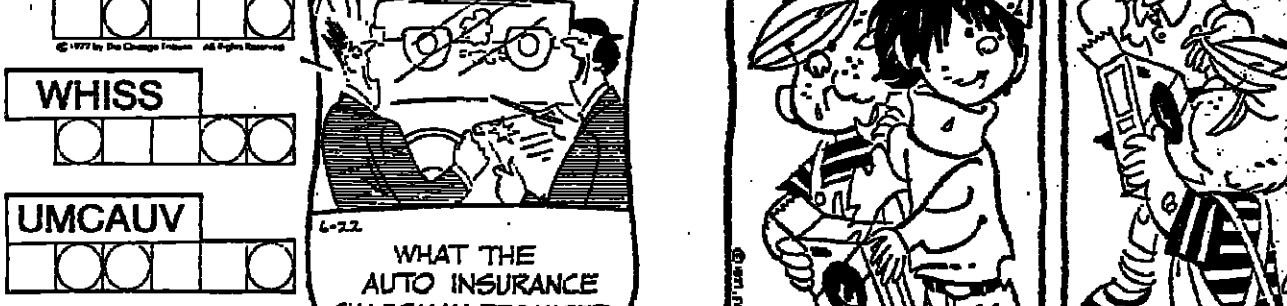
## RIP KIRBY



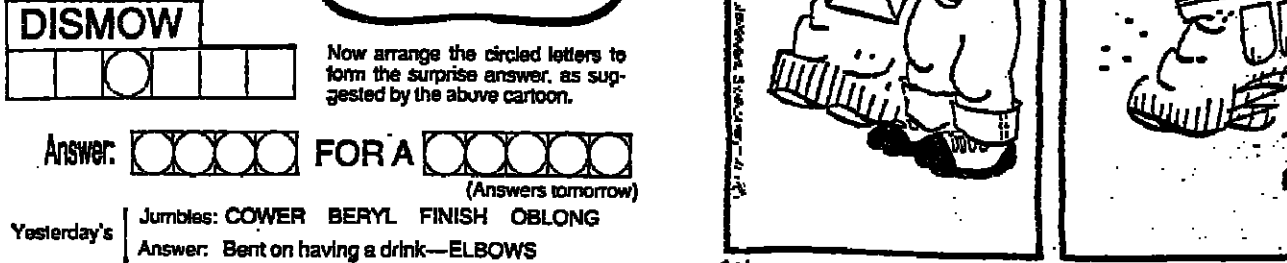
## JUMBLE



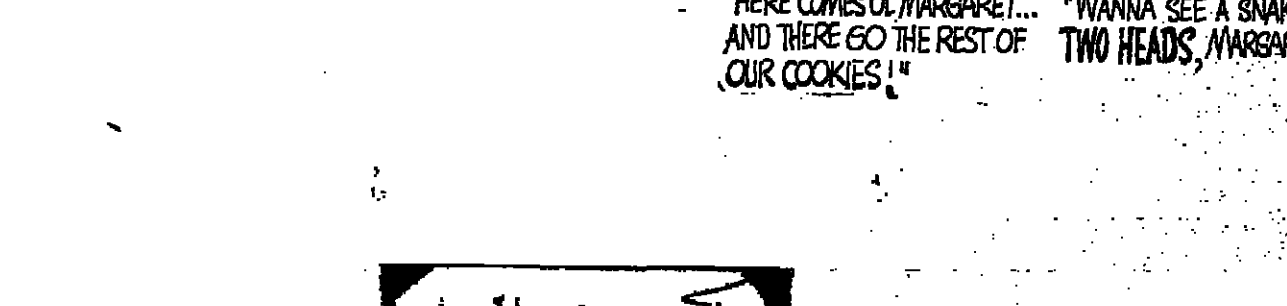
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## THE CAT

## History, Biology and Behavior

By Muriel Beadle. Drawings by E. John Pfeiffer. Simon &amp; Schuster. 251 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN 1940, mostly to embarrass the new Democratic governor, Republicans in the Illinois Legislature teamed up with a flock of bird lovers to pass "an act to provide protection to insectivorous birds by restraining cats." The act would have imposed fines on cat owners who permitted their pets to wander around, would have permitted any person to capture or summon the police to seize a loose cat and would have permitted the use of traps. The idea was that no matter what the governor did, he would offend someone.

The governor was Adlai E. Stevenson. He vetoed the bill. Among the observations in his veto message: "It is in the nature of cats to do a certain amount of unescorted roaming... to escort a cat abroad on a leash is against the nature of the cat, and to permit it to venture forth for exercise unattended into a night of new dangers is against the nature of the owner... the problem of cat versus bird is as old as time. If we attempt to resolve it by legislation, who knows but what we may be called upon to take sides as well in the age-old problems of dog versus cat, bird versus bird, or even bird versus worm."

It is nice to be reminded of the class of Adlai Stevenson. In fact, this whole book is nice, verging on wonderful. Muriel Beadle is the author of six other books, one of them "The Language of Life" with her husband, Georges S. Beadle, former president of the University of Chicago and winner of the Nobel Prize for his work in genetics. She undertakes in "The Cat" a natural history colored with affection, and as graceful as her subject. There are chapters on everything of importance having to do with cats, from sex and reproduction to kitten-rearing; from origin, spread and domestication to legal status and service to science; from the genetics of the breed to symbolic role-playing in religious systems; from seeing, hearing and smelling to the chase and the kill and a balanced diet. Mrs. Beadle seems to have read and digested whatever is pertinent. And what she hasn't been able to read—Paul Leyhausen's "Verhaltensstudien an Katzen," available only in German—she has had read aloud to her in translation.

The result is an agreeable synthesis of all we now know, and once thought we knew, about cats. We know so much because, since 1881, cats have been the animal of choice in laboratory experiments and biomedical research. We are even told why: All domestic cats are pretty much the same size. "Cat heads are so uniform that an atlas of one cat brain is an atlas of all cat brains, and the stereotactic apparatus which is used for the insertion of microinstruments can be operated from a series of standard settings."

In a wry footnote, Mrs. Beadle adds, "The resistance to mutation of feline genes for size and structure is in this instance a solution to previous feline."

ATON CADEY PAAB  
HEADP...  
SADID...  
EKED BENS  
ROMNEY SUDS AGA  
SESS...  
TUMSD...  
ALIB...  
LIES...  
PALS...  
AND...  
WILLIS...  
OMIA...  
KEER...  
STEED...  
BOVS

## BRIDGE

By Alan T

The diagramed deal could prove some controversy for a variety of reasons. Should West open two no-trump? And if he did, should East persevere to game?

If East discreetly passed the opening bid of two no-trump, an unexpected disaster was lurking for his partnership. Consider the spectacular events after the auction shown in the diagram. Balancing against a two no-trump opening bid is hardly ever appropriate, but South introduced his heart suit at the three-level, producing a confident double from West and some teeth-grinding from North.

West led the diamond king and was not pleased to see South ruff. He now knew that his partner had begun with three

high-card points in and could not therefore ace or queen of club light of his pass of trump.

South led the ten of West won with a ruff and led another diamond. South began to worry about blitty that he would lead a club away king. He took the spade bid with a spade, b him no good. South dummy and ruffed a to reach this position:

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ 10	♠ Q10	♠ J	♠ A109
♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ A2	♠ 9754	♠ J	♠ A109
♥ KQJ6	♥ 85	♥ —	♥ —
♦ AK7	♦ QJ106	♦ —	♦ —
♣ K1097	♣ J96	♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ J83	♠ A1097432	♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
2NT Pass Pass 3♥  
3♥ Pass Pass 3♥  
West led the diamond king.

The declarer led the another trump, and to escape for West. He led a club, and South played his last trump. The last trick for the since South was score the club ace and t winners in the dummy his doubled part-score.







## Observer

## The Gap Is Dead

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK. Dr. Omniscient answers the mail:

Dear Doctor: What has become of the generation gap? I haven't seen it for years and suddenly discover that I miss it.

—Over 40.

Dear Doctor: The generation gap died ignored and heartbroken in the poverty of an East St. Louis flophouse four years ago. An autopsy ascribed death to an onset of 30th birthday on the gap's younger side, which drastically reduced the vital flow of contempt juices necessary to keep the over-30 population inflamed. As the younger side of the gap began finding it increasingly ludicrous never to trust anybody over 30, the gap became languid and idle, lost its sense of purpose and started drinking.

Simultaneously, the gap's older side developed a violent seizure of watergate syndrome, characterized by an insatiable craving for titillation about government corruption. In an alarmingly brief time, the gap lost all interest in itself and expired of acute pointlessness.

Dear Doctor: Is the sexual revolution now over, and if so, who won?

—Really Out of It.

Dear Really Out of It: Despite a few mopping-up actions still in progress, much as Mayor Beame's campaign to bottle up the sexual revolution is now history. There were two important results.

One, if you are a girl and insist that the boy marry you, you are now a counterrevolutionary. From this point of view, the boys won.

Two, the birth rate has dropped considerably, indicating that sex is becoming a social time-killer like television. From this point of view, both sex and television lost.

Dear Doctor: After 30 years of not reading the comic strips, I have recently resumed and am appalled to see that Dick

Tracy seems to be wearing somebody else's mustache. Is it Mutt's or Jeff's? And what does it mean? Has Tracy sold out to the hippies?

—American.

Dear American: The mustache Tracy is wearing used to belong to Major Hoople. It is composed of fabric taken from the tassel of Major Hoople's fez.

Tracy did not want the mustache. While you were away, the famous detective celebrated his 75th anniversary on the police force. During those years he had never had a new suit and when Chief Patton started inquiring about an appropriate gift, Tracy said he would appreciate some new threads. Naturally, the police budget wouldn't stretch to a new suit, but Patton bought Major Hoople's fez at a flea market and Tess sewed the tassel into a mustache.

Dear Doctor: I see where Ramsey II, the well known mummy, has had his fungus infection cured by doctors in Paris and has been sent back to Egypt with a clean bill of health. What kind of a society is this that can cure fungus in a 3,000-year-old mummy but can't even cure the common cold?

—Disgusted.

Dear Disgusted: The answer to your question is quite simple. The mummy didn't have the common cold. It had fungus. If it had been suffering from a cold, how do you know society couldn't have cured it? Vintage mummies may not be as resistant to cures as we are.

If my reply seems curt, it is because your phrasing of this query shows a profound ignorance of the proper way to ask disguised questions. The only approved form for asking questions of this variety is as follows:

"How come a country that can go to the moon can't even cure the common cold?" There are millions of variations. "How come a country that can go to the moon can't even keep the streets clean?" For example, or, "How come a country that can go to the moon can't even get the mail cross-town in less than three days?" etc.

—Dr. Omniscient.

## Arizona Artist Takes On the Revenuers

By Charles Hillinger

TUCSON, Ariz.—For a year now, Arizona artist Ted De Grazia hasn't painted a picture—it's his personal protest against the Internal Revenue Service's "double taxation" on living and dying.

"It's my way of telling Uncle Sam what he is doing is not right," the suburban, outspoken, 68-year-old artist said. "Why should I get punished for having gotten good?"

Last year, De Grazia burned 100 of his paintings in a ritualistic demonstration in a mountain cave to call attention to what he terms "the wrongdoings of the revenuers."

Since then, he said, he has been storing hundreds of his paintings in secret caves in the mountains "as part of the game I am playing with Uncle Sam."

"Nobody knows where the caves are. People are no longer looking for the lost Dutchman; they're looking for De Grazia," the bearded artist said during an interview in his gallery on a hill overlooking Tucson.

"I hate him," he said. "I hate the IRS. It's the inheritance tax that makes no sense at all, especially for the artist."

He said his estate gets "bigger and bigger and messier and messier" as his paintings command higher and higher prices.

His works are known around the world: round-faced Indian children, some with eyes, some without, angels lighting candles on tumbledown and saguaro; "Los Ninos" (The Little Children) on the Unicef Christmas cards holding hands and dancing in a circle.

De Grazia, born in a mining camp in the Arizona Territory in 1909 of an Italian father and Irish-American mother, speaks of leaving paintings to a host of heirs "who have little in material wealth."

"When I die, Uncle Sam's revenuers will go after my heirs, place a price on the paintings and immediately demand half that price."

"Now where in hell are poor Indians going to come up with that kind of money?"

He went on:

"I leave a painting to a poor Indian as a keepsake from me, his lifelong friend. The government appraises that painting for, say, \$40,000, and demands \$20,000 on the spot from the Indian."

"What kind of a friend am I, leaving that kind of a curse?"

His outrage with the IRS is but the latest chapter in De Grazia's colorful and turbulent life.

## Three Degrees

He didn't start school until he was 16. He took him several years to complete grade and high school, another 13 years to pick up three degrees from the University of Arizona.

"At the university they called me the most likely artist not to make a living painting," he said.

Mexico's top artists of this century, Orozco and Diego Rivera, took De Grazia under their wing as an apprentice and sponsored his first major exhibit.

In De Grazia's studio today hang many

of his most famous originals, now reproduced in limited-edition prints, in books, on china, on enamel, in crevel and needlepoint, in porcelain figurines and medallions.

Where in the past he was lucky to get \$5 or \$15 for a painting, now \$30,000 is not an uncommon figure.

He has published a half-dozen volumes of prints, each limited to 100 copies. Reproduced in the limited editions are 100 original watercolors. The books, priced at \$1,000 each, were sold out immediately.

"Every time I did a painting you could hear the cash register ring and see the dollar signs," he said. "Hell, I didn't like that part of it. Money is not the ultimate. I liked it better when I had to struggle."

Over the years, De Grazia has supported hundreds of Indians, paying for many to go to college, helping others out in time of need.

"I am one of them," he said. "They are God's gift to the painter. I am because they are."

"I'd like to keep painting but the revenuers won't let me."

"The government is waiting for me to kick off so they grab half the estate. Well, I got news. They've got a long wait. Hell, I ain't near dead yet."

"And when I do croak, my studio will be empty, stripped of my work. It will all be stored in secret caves..."

"I'm dynamiting the entrances to the caves. God only knows if the stuff will ever be found. My final opus happens after I die..."

© Los Angeles Times.



Jay Silverheels, Silver and Clayton Moore in 1959.

## PEOPLE: Former Masked Man Has No Regrets

It has been 20 years since Clayton Moore hung up his mask, but U.S. TV's former Lone Ranger says that he doesn't regret playing the role that typecast him into semi-retirement. "I just never wanted to do anything else after I started the Lone Ranger," Moore said during an appearance at a Decatur, Ga., horse show. "I fell in love with the character and I think playing the character made me a better person."

Moore, now 62, starred in two films and more than 200 TV shows as the masked good guy. Jay Silverheels, who played the faithful Indian scout Tonto, lives in Calabasas, Calif., two miles from Moore's home. Silverheels runs an acting school for kids. As for Silver, the Lone Ranger's white stallion, he is now 28 and living "high on the hog," Moore said.

Queen Juliana's 12th grandchild, born Friday to her youngest daughter, Princess Christina, was named Tuesday as Bernardo Federico Tomas. His father, Cuban-born Jorge Guillermo, went to Utrecht town hall to register the child's name.

The City of Philadelphia Freedom Medal has been presented three times, to the late Presidents Herbert Hoover (1961) and Harry S. Truman (1962), and to Bob Hope (1975). But Mayor Frank Rizzo has announced a fourth recipient, Frank Sinatra. And so on the Fourth of July, Sinatra, 61, will be cited as an individual who honors our great country and himself for perpetuating our American heritage of generosity.

Barenders at the King's luge in Dallas, among the nonliquor, Christian nightclubs the United States, will not be serving customers a "Pro Land," a cocktail of milk honey. "They won't be serving anything. The club closes week after a disagreement of the family which owns the building. In addition, the 'Promised Land,' the also featured the 'Hallelujah' cocktail of pineapple and cc juice, and 'Noah's Ark' from sprout and orange juice.

Former U.S. House Speaker Albert has dropped off against an 81-year-old man McAlister, Okla., in a hit run accident that sent Albert to a hospital. Charges were filed against Sampson Beni who allegedly knocked Albert, the driver, off his feet off near his office in McAlister this month. A witness that Benjamin drove away a bystander decided to police. Albert was hospitalized overnight.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

## London, Costa Brava of the North, Considers Tourist Tax

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON (UPI)—London is getting fed up with foreign visitors. "Tourists, tourists everywhere," wailed a newspaper recently. "It's enough to turn your warm beer sour in the glass and reduce your stout British knees to liquid."

Most people are keeping a stiff upper lip, but there are signs that some are creaking under an astonishing surge in the number of visitors to Britain.

This year—spurred by celebrations of Queen Elizabeth's 25 years on the throne—the British Tourist Authority expects 14.1 million of them.

That's one tourist for every five men, women and children who live here. And all of them come to London.

"Tourism is one of our few real successful growth industries," said financial writer David Green.

There are many reasons why Britain has become the Costa Brava of the north. The main one must be economic.

Despite inflation, this country is still a bargain basement, particularly for Europeans and 7 million Europeans are expected this year, double the number seven years ago.

British Tourist Authority officials first estimated that tourist spending this year would "amount to 5 per cent of everything Britain earns overseas."

Then it looked at first quarter figures and upped its forecast of total tourist spending for the year by 10 per cent—to 22.2 billion (\$3.7 billion).

Behind such complaints rolls a tidal wave of tourists, a flood of camera-clicking sightseers which has more than doubled recently.

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